

British envoy called for Malta talks

By JOHN MICHAEL,
Commonwealth Correspondent

SIR EDWARD PECK, Permanent British Representative on the North Atlantic Treaty Council in Brussels, has been called to London. He is to confer with the Government on joint action by Britain and her N.A.T.O. allies in the Malta dispute.

HIPPIES GET COLD SHOULDER

By DAVID NORRIS
in Amsterdam

MORE than 500 hippies banished from Ibiza last week and now on their way to Holland will face expulsion from Amsterdam's 2,000-strong official hippie commune, unless they promise to behave themselves.

Hippie leaders in Amsterdam have threatened to call in the police to have them removed at the first sign of trouble.

They fear that the Ibiza hippies, including many Britons, alleged to have fouled wells, stolen food and beaten up a local girl while in the Spanish island, will ruin their present comfortable existence.

The Amsterdam hippies are allowed to camp in a large public park. They are provided with



"I got moved on so much, I feel more like a tramp than a hippie."

special toilets and washing facilities and cheap meals by the city council.

"EXPULSIONS JUSTIFIED"

Their unofficial leader, a Lebanese named Gabriel, is paid a modest wage by the council to ensure the park is kept clean and to keep in touch with the city police.

Gabriel said to me yesterday: "I think the Spanish authorities were fully justified in throwing out these people. They are the worst kind of troublemakers."

His contacts in Spain had told him that reports of the hippies' conduct in Ibiza were, if anything, understated. They have been on hard drugs and had stolen food on a wide scale.

BARRIED BY MOROCCO

"If they come here and do that, we may all be turned out of this park, and then we have nowhere to go," he said. Hippies from Ibiza were expected to arrive in one or two weeks. They have already been refused entry into Morocco.

About 30 are already camped in the park, but so far, have not caused any trouble.

allies in the Malta dispute.

Mr. Minto, the Maltese Prime Minister, has asked for £15 million or more annual "rent" for British use of Malta's defence facilities. He receives £5 million aid under the existing agreement.

If Britain refuses he is hoping to make bilateral arrangements with Britain's N.A.T.O. allies such as West Germany, Italy or France.

Sir Edward is being fully briefed on the recent talks in Malta between Mr. Minto and Lord Carrington, Defence Secretary, after which Lord Carrington said "the gap between us is very wide indeed."

SHARED COST

I understand that the Government will emphasise in the N.A.T.O. Council

1—that Britain and her N.A.T.O. partners should consider jointly whether, in view of Mr. Minto's excessive demands, the forces in Malta protecting N.A.T.O.'s southern flank should be withdrawn to Sicily, Cyprus or Gibraltar.

2—if a compromise can be reached between Malta, Britain and other N.A.T.O. powers any extra cost for keeping forces on the island should be shared by our allies.

Until the dispute has been fully discussed in N.A.T.O., Lord Carrington is not expected to reply to Mr. Minto.

MAXIMUM SOLIDARITY

Britain's £5 million a year aid for Malta is part of the agreement made when independence was negotiated.

Mr. Minto now wishes to change the agreement by separating defence from the financial arrangement. He is hoping to play Britain and other members of N.A.T.O. against each other to obtain maximum "rent."

The British view, I understand, is that there must be maximum solidarity between N.A.T.O. allies in dealing with the problem. The defence facilities in Malta are not indispensable.

It is, however, recognised that an effort should be made to keep a base on the island in view of Russia's strength in the Mediterranean. Removal of all forces from Malta would also seriously undermine her economy.

Thieu to fight election

By Our Correspondent in Saigon

President Thieu of South Vietnam yesterday announced his decision to seek a second presidential term. He also said that his running mate for the Vice-presidency would be Mr. Tran Huong, a former Prime Minister.

The President's announcement did not take anybody by surprise, although there has been speculation that he might refrain from running in the October election. His rivals will be Vice-President Ky and former Gen. Duong Van Minh, leader of the 1963 coup.

Snooker lesson for Ghanaian troops



Picture: Donald Pines

VISITING Ghanaian soldiers, at Aldershot for a month's training on an exchange basis with British troops, being introduced to the billiard table by L.Cpl. Joe Keen of the 3rd Battalion the Parachute Regiment.

TOURISTS QUEUE FOR JABS

By ANNE SINGTON
in Barcelona

ANXIOUS British tourists were queuing up with thousands of Spaniards for cholera vaccination yesterday at the white Public Health Authority building in the Barcelona port area. Some waited in the sunshine for several hours.

As they waited they discussed reports that have been circulating since Spanish authorities admitted that there have been seven cases of cholera in Zaragoza Province.

One unconfirmed report I heard was that two more suspected cases had been isolated in a Barcelona hospital. But the authorities say the outbreak in Zaragoza is completely over.

According to the Governor of the province, all seven people who contracted the disease have been released from hospital. On Friday the Director of the Spanish Health Service broadcast an assurance to the two million tourists in Spain that they need not be vaccinated.

FRENCH DEMAND

Across the border in South-Western France, the authorities have decided to require cholera vaccination certificates as from August 4 from any traveller arriving from Spain via Irun.

One English girl tourist is said to have been turned back at the French frontier because she had no vaccination certificate. But the French Consulate in Barcelona told me that "for the time being" no proof of vaccination is being demanded.

Three British students I spoke to had queued for over three hours to be vaccinated, and then found they had to queue again to get their Spanish documents exchanged for international vaccination certificates. They believe official reports are underplaying the health threat.

There appears no danger of a vaccine shortage. Spain is reported to have sufficient supplies for vaccinating up to 15 million people, and it is estimated that well under one million have been vaccinated so far.

'NO WARNING'

But many tourists confuse to arrive oblivious to any health danger. I met two women from Llanelli, shopping for painted wooden fans.

They had just arrived on a cruise ship and said no instructions or warnings had been posted for passengers. "We certainly aren't worried," one told me. "In fact, although someone did mention this to us, we haven't been paying any attention."

Reports that the United States Consul in Barcelona is awaiting a telephone call from his Ambassador in Madrid to say whether or not the United States will require vaccination of returning travellers remained unconfirmed.

McCarthy may form new party

By DAVID ADAMSON in Washington

THE prospect of a new party being formed out of its perennially disgruntled Left wing is once again haunting the Democrats. The threat comes from Mr. Eugene McCarthy.

The former Senator was the leader of the "children's crusade" against the Vietnam war in the 1968 election. He is considering running for the Democratic presidential nomination in next year's primaries.

Although posed rather nebulously, the mere possibility of a "fourth party" is enough to send shivers down the collective spine of the Democrats, who have always been troubled by disunity. A repetition of 1968 would clearly be disastrous for them.

Before leaving for a visit to Europe last week, Mr. McCarthy met his advisers and chief financial backers in New York.

PLANS DRAWN UP

According to some reports he said he was prepared to announce his candidacy in October. Others said the matter was more open than that.

It emerged, however, that if he does stand and feels that he is unfairly treated by the party at the next year's convention, or if a "retrograde candidate" is chosen, he might form a new party.

The "fourth party" (Governor George Wallace's Right-Wing organisation is the Third Party) already has some claims to existence. A few weeks ago a coalition of liberals and radicals met in New Mexico and drew up plans to get themselves on the ballot in all 50 states.

FIRST VICTIM

What the Liberal-Left lacks is a personality who can give it momentum and political force. Senator George McGovern, who stands for much the same things as Mr. McCarthy and is running for the Democratic nomination, expresses a rather wistful and humorous decency which few find satisfactory.

If Mr. McCarthy does decide to enter the arena once again, Senator McGovern is likely to be the first victim. The fight might then be between Mr. McCarthy and Senator Edmund Muskie, with Senator Hubert Humphrey and perhaps Senator Jackson, of Washington State, and a few others on the sidelines.

Senator Edward Kennedy is unlikely to be in the running despite his continued popularity with many voters. He lacks support among the Democratic leadership and he shows no wish to campaign.

NIXON WAY TO CHINA SOLUTION

By Our Staff Correspondent in Washington

COMMUNIST China's first Ambassador in North America, Huang Hua, has arrived in Ottawa after a delay of almost two months. He had remained in Peking while the negotiations over President Nixon's visit to China were in progress.

The belief that he will play an important role in the exchanges with the Americans over Formosa and Chinese membership of the United Nations has been strengthened by official photographs of the meeting between Chen Enfa, the Chinese Prime Minister, and Dr. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's emissary.

They show that Huang Hua was on hand during the Peking talks. In Ottawa he will be close to both Washington and the United Nations in New York.

CHIEF GOAL

Membership of the United Nations, and the wresting from Formosa of China's seat on the Security Council, is Peking's chief goal at this stage.

United Nations membership could well be attained this year, with the United States stepping back from its position that the Chiang Kai-shek Government in Formosa is the only legitimate government of China. But Mr. Nixon is not prepared to abandon the commitment to defend Formosa against Communist occupation.

Mr. Nixon is expected to concede Peking's sovereignty in Formosa. He will, however, claim that as an autonomous province of China the Formosan Government has the right to maintain its defence treaty with the United States.

As a sop to Peking opinion, the United States might withdraw the 9,000 Servicemen it maintains in Formosa. It might even urge the Formosa Government to abandon the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu. It would, however, reserve the right to interpose the Pacific Fleet to prevent a Communist attack on Formosa.

Red flags galore for Tony Benn

DENIS HEALEY, the Labour spokesman on foreign affairs, made quite a splash last week when it was announced that he was to visit China next April.

But he has already been beaten to the post by a good six months. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, who speaks for the Opposition on industry and technology, is off to Peking in September.

During discussions on his programme a few days ago, Mr. Benn was invited by his Chinese hosts to be present at the National Day celebration in Peking on October 1.

He replied that he was afraid he would have to be on his way back to England by then for a reason that Chairman Mao would well appreciate.

The Labour party conference opens at Brighton on October 4, and immediately afterwards Benn succeeds Ian Mikardo as party chairman.

Restoration play

FOR the first time for more than three centuries, the carved wooden pulpit of St. Mary Magdalen, Lancaster, today emerges in its original painted glory.

In the reign of Edward VI and again in Cromwell's time, the parishioners deliberately covered its exquisite design of colours and gilt with thick layers of black paint, destroyed by zealous puritans. Miss Pauline Plummer, an authority on the cleaning of woodwork and carving, has now completed a delicate task lasting several years. The panels are once more free of the obliterating paint and varnish.

Today the Bishop of Truro, Dr. Key, will rededicate the pulpit. The considerable cost of restoration has been borne by Mr. Norman Caville, a former High Sheriff of Cornwall, as a memorial to his son who lost his life in the R.A.F. during the war.

Bronze medal

LADY FERMOY's devotion to the King's Lynn Festival has been doubly commemorated in bronze by the opening of the 21st annual performance.

Founder, chairman, money-raiser and even occasional performer at the piano—Lady Fermoymore remains the undisputed master mind and inspiration.

Schooling all year round

By MABEL ELLIOTT
in New York

A BOLD experiment in keeping American schools open all the year is so successful that in September some 130,000 pupils in 10 states will be taking part in the 45-15 Plan.

This is the official name given to the new school calendar under which children take 15 days' holiday after every 45 days of schooling. The Continuous Learning Year, as it is also known, came into being as a desperate measure to prevent schools from closing altogether for lack of money.

Most American public school systems are financed by the city or town's annual budget. While child populations exploded, there was no money to build new schools, or even to add more classrooms.

Valley View, near Chicago, a pioneer of the 45-15 Plan, has completed its first full year with no serious objections from parents, teachers or pupils.

One mother with teenage sons said: "It keeps the kids off the street. Three months at home in the summer is more than they can take. I haven't heard of any parents who didn't like the plan."

A kindergarten teacher called the plan "terrific." She added: "After 45 days the children and I are getting tired of one another. We all got back refreshed."

LEARNING RETAINED

Teachers are also finding the year-round schooling helps the children retain more easily what they learn. Reports have been so encouraging that Valley View schools have entertained 500 parents and education observers from other parts of the country during the year.

One necessary expense has been installation of air conditioning in all schools on the 45-15 Plan, since temperatures in most states go into the 80s and 90s in July and August.

One school district in Missouri, spending \$35,000 on air conditioning, has saved \$250,000 that would have had to be spent to build 21 classrooms. The district adopted the plan after turbulent public meetings. A recent survey showed that 85 per cent. of the parents favour continuing the plan.

BOMB CHARGE

By Our Correspondent in Sydney
Michael Schneider, 24, accused of demanding money from Sir Reginald Ansett and threatening to blow up Ansett Airlines equipment, was brought before a Sydney court yesterday. Schneider, a South African immigrant, was remanded in custody until tomorrow.

ALBANY at large



Enzo Placotta models Ruth Fermoymore.

spring force of what Lady Barbirolli calls "this small, imaginatively planned, and warmly personal festival."

Friends and admirers recently commissioned Enzo Placotta to sculpt two portrait busts—one for Lady Fermoymore herself, the other to be placed in the King's Lynn Guildhall.

Not the least striking feature of this year's festival is a show of 60 other bronzes by Placotta, many of them displayed to advantage in the gardens and squares of the old town.

President Tubman

A FEW years ago I was fortunate enough to be the guest of Honour at President Tubman of Liberia, who has just died aged 75.

There was more than a touch of the mid-19th century about his personality and habits. Even in the humid heat of the West African coast he loved wearing morning dress of heavy black broadcloth made by a London tailor.

He smoked cigars, drank whisky, spiced his conversation with philosophical reflections and mild little jokes, had a passion for Handel oratorios.

The old Executive Mansion in Monrovia—Liberia's White House—was in the days when I visited him a charming colonial style building furnished with plush chairs and curtains, sombre furniture, oil paintings and wax flowers.

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Traces of grandeur

I was in fact the last foreigner to be received by him there. The following day he moved to a huge new palace paid for by the sea and costing 20 million dollars—half the annual budget of his country.

The prosperity which Liberia achieved during his long rule ensured that such extravagance could easily be paid for. But I was sorry to see his old-fashioned, benevolent paternalism giving way to the more ostentatious rule of a Nkrumah.

At least Tubman, unlike the late President of Ghana, never lost either his head or his job.

Up Jenkins

EXPLAINING that he did not normally support the present Government, Sir George Weidenfeld last week came out as a supporter of our entry into the Common Market.

His gesture should add zest to a party which as a publisher he is giving tomorrow night in honour of one of his most industrious authors—Harold Wilson.

Lordly revision

WITH the final reading of the Industrial Relations Bill in the Upper House last week, both Lord Drayton and Lord Hailsham for the Government and Lord

Seat of learning

DONALD PORTWORTH newly published his new book "Academic Contemptible" which is a bridge in which does only know Latin but make jokes in it.

The former Master of Catharine's writes of an amusing round the comb room fire when some asked the Classics how he would translate the name of the nearby Six-Mile-Bottom.

He replied: "Ars Lo."

Supporting cast

I WONDER just how comfortable Mr. Wilson draw from Richard (man's article in this New Statesman calling on Jenkins to resign as leader of the Labour party).

High on the list of his made against Jenkins is he has undermined Wilson's "sagging credibility."

Not the support one from one's journals friends.

Kenneth R

The Ideal Dressing for GREY HAIR

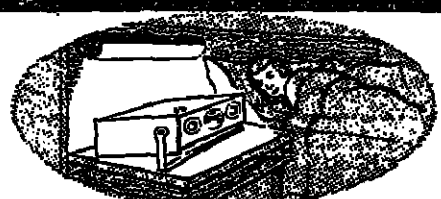
New Morgan's Hair Darkening Cream darkens grey hair gradually, yet effectively keeps it neat and smart without grease—and helps clear dandruff, too. For good grooming with a youthful, natural look—look for Morgan's in the new, go-anywhere tube.

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NEWS ROUND-UP

Brezhnev may see Tito

MR. BREZHNEV, the Soviet Communist party leader, may, it is said in Belgrade, visit Yugoslavia before President Tito goes to America in the autumn. A personal message from Mr. Brezhnev was handed to the President yesterday.

A meeting between the two was planned for spring last year but was postponed at Russian request because of worsening relations between their countries after Russia's intervention in Czechoslovakia.

Girl's attacker sought

POLICE at Crawley, Sussex, were looking for a "friendly" man in his twenties who tried to strangle a schoolgirl as she sat alone in a park. The man wrapped a tie round her throat after chatting to her. He ran off across fields in Goffs Park, Crawley, when the girl screamed for help.

Chess postponed

THE former world chess champion, Tigran Petrosyan, postponed his match against the Soviet grandmaster, Victor Korchnoi, because of illness. The match is the semi-final of the World Chess Championships.

Tournament in Moscow. Petrosyan is leading 5-4.

The navy lark

A FIVE foot shark weighing 60 lb. was caught with rod and line off Dover by Mr. Basil Elsworth, 56, of St. Margaret's Bay. He is a former naval commander.

Yellow pill peril

POLICE toured Brighton yesterday warning children not to eat yellow sugar-coated pills found in the street. They are Napsalgesic, a new type of pain killing drug, six packets were lost in the Fish Market Hard.

French actor held

ROME police arrested Pierre Clement, the French actor, on charges of unlawful possession of narcotics.

U.S. rail strike grows

ANOTHER 70,000 American railway workers went on strike in protest at work rule changes introduced to help pay for wage increases.

Girder hits train

A STEEL girder swinging from a crane at Clapham hit a train travelling from London Bridge to Victoria. The first coach was badly damaged but no one was hurt.

Campaign on an egg... A £170,000 advertising campaign to boost egg sales will be launched on October 1 by the Egg Authority, the successor to the Egg Marketing Board. The advertising will be shared by television and women's magazines.

Ballet steps into danger

By Our Correspondent in Nicosia

Assassination scares, power failures and evening dew have made the London Festival Ballet's visit to Cyprus this week more hazardous than they expected. When Archbishop Makarios attended the first night on Wednesday police mingled with the audience following new threats against the Cyprus President and his Ministers.

After half an hour the lights failed, but there was no plot—only blown fuses. The following two nights dancers had to cope with dew on the stage which made it difficult to keep their footing.

مركز لادبل

Scientists watch night of terror

By PETER BIRKETT

SENIOR officials of the British Society for Social Responsibility in Science which last week condemned the Army's use of riot-control weapons in Northern Ireland, returned to London yesterday after watching the trouble at the spot as guests of the Sunday Telegraph.

The society's chairman, Jonathan Rosenhead, and its treasurer, Dr. Peter Smith, agreed to accompany me to Belfast to study a role of the Army in ending the peace there. The reason for the visit was to see if, after watching the trouble at first hand, the society would reconsider its position to the Army's methods.

no gunfight

But, despite spending most of yesterday night witnessing a night of rioting and the actions of the I.R.A. mingling with tense Catholic crowds, watching them hurling stones at a passing bus, both men stood unflinchingly by a society statement issued last Sunday.

This urged more on-the-spot tests and less use of rubber bullets, C.S. gas and water.

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BATTLE COMPUTER FOR ARMY

By R. H. GREENFIELD

BRITISH computer manufacturers are being asked to design studies for a new and revolutionary battlefield computer system for the Army.

It will send information and orders between battle headquarters at electronic speeds. It will be in service in the late 1970s.

A commander will take his decisions on fuller and more up-to-date information than ever before, and transmit his orders almost instantaneously. Paper, pencil and the telephone will be replaced by computer-controlled, television-style display screens.

MAPS ON SCREEN

"Project Wavell" is designed for 1 British Corps in West Germany. At first it will link Corps H.Q. with its subordinate divisions, covering forces and

They stood in the centre of crowds of Catholics in the immediate trouble area. But they did not see rubber bullets being fired into the crowd, or C.S. gas or water cannon being used.

The scientists said they had felt the wound could have been "quite serious" had it been inflicted on someone of slight stature or strength.

After the trip, the two scientists said in a prepared statement:

"Our experience emphasises our previous view that in so far as the technology of crowd control is affected, it does not solve the problem of Northern Ireland but merely weakens the pressures for the necessary political solutions to those problems."

We have been asked on a number of occasions what we should put in place of the Army's riot control agents. While we have to eye-witness experiences of the circumstances in which they are used, we are by no means convinced that a more effective policy of spot arrest is impossible."

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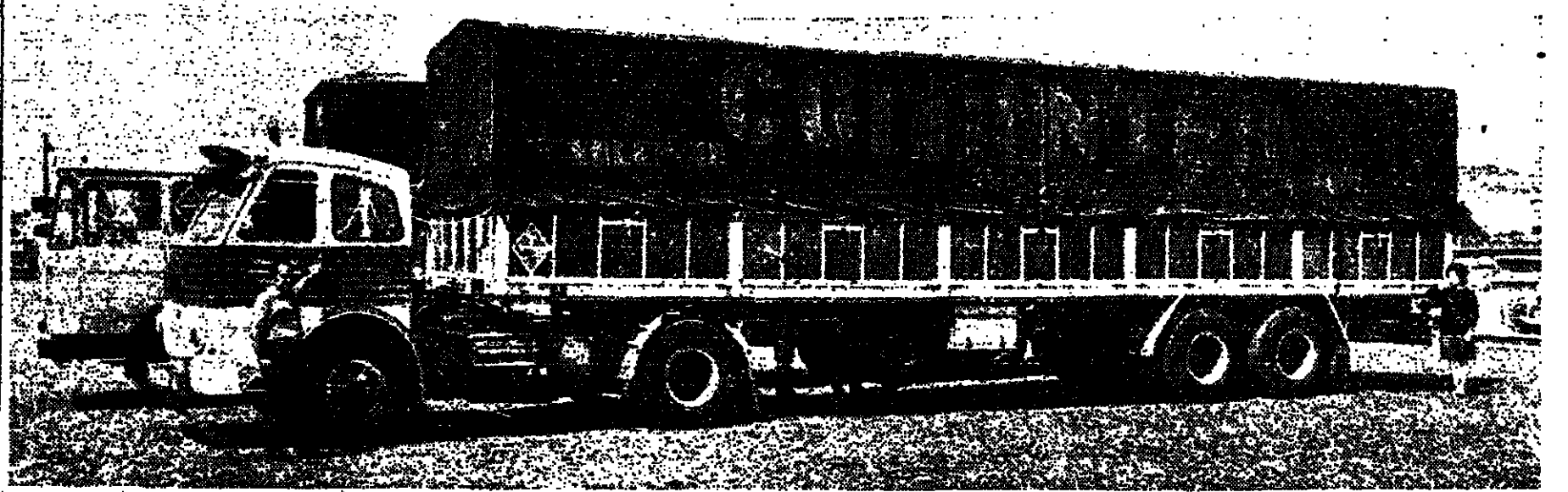
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SPANISH DRIVER Arturo Navarro and his wife Aurora, with the long length of their lorry between them at Newhaven. Below: The Navarros take an al fresco lunch in the car park.



SPANISH DRIVER Arturo Navarro and his wife Aurora, with the long length of their lorry between them at Newhaven. Below: The Navarros take an al fresco lunch in the car park.

R.A.F. to change radar defences

By Our Air Correspondent

A MAJOR change in Britain's defence policy, including the use of a new airborne radar system and an increase in home fighter strength, is expected to result from a detailed analysis of Soviet bomber strength and tactics.

The massive Russian long-range bomber fleet, with new electronic devices, is now seen as a key threat to the safety of Britain.

In the mid-1950s efforts were made to combat low flying bombers, but since then the emphasis has been on the nuclear deterrent and home air-defence was largely abandoned.

Now the wheel has turned full circle. Clearly, an increase in the defence budget will be needed if the plans are to be implemented.

At present there are no means of detecting or destroying hedge-hopping raiders approaching Britain—under the radar screen. The last Labour Government committed the main R.A.F. force to N.A.T.O. and the fighter units in Britain were reduced to a handful of "policing" squadrons with overall strength at its lowest ebb since the Geddes axe period of the 1920s.

FULL STRETCH

This small force is now at full stretch maintaining interceptions of the daily Soviet reconnaissance flights appearing north of Scotland. These Soviet flights show a developing pattern of practice attack using high and low approaches plus electronic jamming aircraft which could interfere with radar and communications.

The key project for searching out the low-flying bomber before it reaches Britain's coast was the airborne early warning aircraft which was to look down on intruders. This was cancelled by Mr. Healey when he was Minister of Defence.

The fear in Whitehall is that Russia could do a great deal of damage with conventional bombs and air-to-ground missiles during the early stages of a campaign. Nuclear weapons can also be de-

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Agency to sue hotel in Spain

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

CLARKSONS, the holiday firm, intends to sue the Hotel El Toro in Benidorm, south-east Spain, a spokesman for the company said last night. Holiday-makers, mainly from London and the Home Counties, arrived to find their rooms unfinished and workmen still building the two top floors.

The decision came as British travel agents were planning to send a delegation to protest to top Spanish tourism officials in Madrid about the "isolated but shattering" incidents where British tourists arrive to find their hotel uncompleted.

Mr. D. R. Waller, chairman of the Association of British Travel Agents, is to send a cable to the Ministry of Tourism in Madrid asking for a meeting. He and two others would go to Madrid and, if they receive no satisfaction, they would threaten to boycott the offending hotels.

BENIDORM TROUBLE

Already the association has sent letters of protest to local authorities and hotels in Spain where British tourists have had trouble. Apart from finding hotels in a half-finished state, there have been instances of overbooking or no accommodation at all.

This has meant that British booking agents have had to find more expensive alternative accommodation for their customers.

There have been protests from two parties of Clarkson's customers, who complained that their hotel at Benidorm was unfinished. The association is particularly annoyed because Spanish authorities promised a year ago that such incidents would not happen this year.

An association spokesman stressed that such incidents were isolated. He added: "We shall definitely be lodging a strong protest."

Foreign lorries dodge the law

By JOHN WEAVER

HEAVY Continental lorries, an increasing noise problem in towns and villages in Southern England, are escaping prosecution despite breaking the law by carrying overweight loads.

Weights and measures inspectors daily check the stream of heavy traffic from Newhaven to London.

The Department of the Environment admits that existing regulations do not cover foreign vehicles. It cannot stop entry of lorries above the British limit of 32 tons.

Mr. Peyton, Minister for Transport Industries, is seeking additional powers to make enforcement possible. Twenty lorries were checked one morning last week on the B2109 Newhaven-Lewes road. Five were weighed. A Spanish lorry was five tons above the limit. It was within Spanish load limits and was allowed to continue.

Boomerang fear

Mr. William Challand, chief weights and measures inspector for East Sussex, said: "There was nothing much we could do. We would probably never see the man again if we prosecuted. Prosecuting could boomerang on our lorries on the Continent."

"We can only collect the facts for the Minister of Transport to take action. A recent survey showed no damage to ancient buildings in Lewes, Sussex, caused by overloaded lorries. But residents complain bitterly about the noise, particularly on the slow crawl up the steep main street."

Last year 9,072 heavy lorries crossed the Channel to and from Newhaven, an increase of 69 per cent on the previous year. With Common Market doorways open that figure will grow.

To see the problem at first hand I hitched a lift with a Span-

ish driver, Arturo Navarro, who had sat for three days at Newhaven awaiting customs clearance for his 20-ton load of plywood worth £1,400 and destined for Barking.

Over limit

Add his lorry tonnage of 13 tons and he is just one ton over the British limit. He has been doing the run from Valencia, in southern Spain for five years, clocks 100,000 miles a year and owns his own lorry.

On this trip he brought his wife Aurora, and two children, Fernando, 11, and Victoria, 13.

He was forced to take the B2109 through Lewes because an eight-ton limit at Newhaven Bridge blocks his way to the main road. The traffic below the tall cabin of his lorry (named "Pepito Toro—Little Bull") parted like wheat before a harvester. Few wanted to challenge 33 tons.

Hostile residents

We crawled on to the narrow, winding B2109. The driver was courteous and friendly and gave way to others.

In Lewes people in bus queues scowled as the noise came within earshot. Residents looked hostile on the long crawl up the main hill. Arturo chose to go through the centre of Brighton, instead of using the by-pass, to avoid a steep hill which, he said, would reduce following traffic to a crawl.

£25,000 BOND

The weekly £25,000 Premium Bond prize, announced yesterday, was won by bond number LW 257195. The holder lives in Perthshire.

Faulkner: We'll smash I.R.A.

By A. J. MULLOY in Belfast

STRONG hint of even tougher measures to come in the armed forces' campaign to smash the I.R.A. given in a major policy speech yesterday by Mr. Faulkner, Northern Ireland Prime Minister. He said the terrorists would be harried brought to justice.

As chairman of the joint security committee I want to reiterate that the common aim is to end this terrorism completely and in the shortest possible time.

There are no political aims on any legitimate basis the security forces may amend. The terrorist is not to dictate the policy and actions of our Government."

Mr. Faulkner's speech came 24 hours after 2,000 soldiers and police raided known I.R.A. strongholds in 17 areas in the province and took 48 people in for questioning.

Three men appeared in court yesterday charged with being in possession of documents relating to an unlawful association. A fourth was charged under the Firearms Law.

ULSTER BOY KILLED

Riot troops moved into the Bogside area of Londonderry yesterday after an Army truck skidded and killed a boy aged nine. A group of 150 rioters gathered after the accident in Cable Street, and set the lorry on fire and attacked troops and police.

Editorial Comment—P.12

"Murder tree" defaced

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

DETECTIVES hunting the killer of 16-year-old Gail Ricketts, the Exigton hair dresser's apprentice who was stabbed in a Torquay "lovers' lane" eight days ago, now believe the murderer may have returned to the scene. A sycamore tree there has been defaced.

The tree, under which Gail and a friend, Mr. Ricketts, were standing when attacked, has had a sharp weapon plunged into it several times and bark removed.

The damage was found by detectives taking up observation posts in the lane late on Friday night. A week after Gail was stabbed.

Doctors attack State control

By DR. F. GRAY, Medical Correspondent

STRONG criticism of the Government proposals for reorganising the National Health Service was made at a special representative meeting of the British Medical Association in Leicester yesterday.

Dr. Ronald Gibson, chairman of this council, said the Government was out to impose industrial management on the Health Service, riding roughshod over all professional objections.

That was the wrong way about it. Management in the service should work up from below, not be imposed from above. It must put the patient first.

The meeting decided—with only two dissentients out of 500—to press for elected representatives of all the health professions on the new health authorities (the Government proposes to appoint all members itself).

EXTREMIST MOTIONS

It turned down extremist motions to reject the Government's document and go home, and to refuse co-operation if its demands were not accepted.

The association is to apply to be admitted to the special register to be set up under the Industrial Relations Act. This means that it can obtain the privileges of a trade union without altering its present status as a limited company.

The special representative meeting made further criticisms of the Government's consultative document. They were: The aim of any reorganisation must be to give better care to the patient, but the document makes no reference to this; "Management" as set out must not prevent a doctor from acting in the best interests of his patient; The School Health Service must be included in the reorganised health service; and The Government must provide immediately a large amount of extra money "to rectify some of the more glaring defects of the service."

Police hold up new uniform

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

A police uniform, designed four years ago by Hardy Amies, the Queen's dressmaker, remains on the shelf. The reason is a squabble between policemen.

Officers of five forces who tried the lightweight, patch-pocketed hacking jacket, slim-line trousers and slip-on shoes liked its comfort but not the fact that the only distinction between ranks was insignia.

The Home Office recommended it for sergeants and constables only.

But the Police Federation, which represents them, rejected this. It wants to do away with the "officers and other ranks" image. Now there are to be further talks.

"I've just seen Radio Rentals New Generation Colour TV —it's great!"

Radio Rentals New Generation Colour TV is as up-to-date as modern electronic technology can make it. Designed and built by Baird. Fully transistorised for outstanding performance. Push button tuning. Rapid warm-up. Superb real-life colour pictures.

In fact, there's only one thing old-fashioned about Radio Rentals New Generation Colour TV. And that's the excellent value you get for your money. A 19" tube colour set costs just £184.50 down. No more to pay for 3 months. Then £6.15 a month. Reducing each year. Generous discount for rentals paid six monthly or annually in advance.

And, of course, these brand-new sets are backed by the country's largest colour TV service organisation — with more highly-skilled engineers and more branches than any other rental company.

That's why more people watch Radio Rentals Colour TV than any other.

But don't take our word for it—see it for yourself at your Radio Rentals showroom.

You can relax because we don't

Reliable Radio Rentals

Baird 19" tube Colour model
Attractive matching stand free. 22" and 25" tube models also available. Minimum rental period 12 months.

Wilson keeps the party on tenterhooks

By Our Industrial Correspondent

A SOMEWHAT incomplete preliminary agenda for next October's Labour party conference has been distributed to constituency parties and trade unions. Missing from the resolutions for debate is the official declaration of the national executive committee of the

party on the Common Market.

HEATH EXPLAINS TAX CUTS

THE cuts in purchase tax and the end of hire purchase restrictions in last week's mini-Budget would have been impossible without the Government's firm stand against inflationary pay settlements, Mr. Heath said yesterday.

The Prime Minister, speaking at Gloucester, said the aim of the Industrial Relations Bill, to reach the Statute Book within the next two weeks, is to "put our industrial relations on a fair basis of modern, up-to-date law."

"There have been some official strikes and of course, some political strikes without any justification at all. But the significant fact is that the number of stoppages in the first five months of this year was less than half that of the same period in 1970."

On the same basis 1969 was worse than 1968 and 1970 was worse than 1969. Everyone in the country must be pleased that in 1971 the figures show such a substantial improvement.

RESIST INFLATION

"The point I want to make is this. If we had not taken this stand, if we had abandoned our Industrial Relations Bill, then the measures announced earlier this week would not have been possible."

"At the same time we decided that we must resist inflationary wage settlements and encourage others to do the same."

"Glowingly perhaps, but surely, the size of wage claims and of wage settlements is coming closer to reality."

This will not be drawn up until Wednesday, when Mr. Wilson, Leader of the Opposition, makes his formal pronouncement for or against Market entry on the terms negotiated by the Government.

No one doubts what his verdict will be for Mr. Wilson to come out now in favour of the Common Market would amaze the country and destroy the Labour party.

The preliminary agenda, sent out by Transport House, is an invitation to local parties, the unions and other affiliated organisations to send in amendments to resolutions tabled for the conference. The deadline is August 20.

Departing from tradition, this year's agenda announces that the national executive's Europe statement will be circulated separately but will be regarded as part of the agenda. Amendments will be submitted, which will give the party's pro-Marketisers an opportunity to challenge the stay-out policy.

Employment warning

Certainly they are not well represented in the preliminary agenda. Of the 21 resolutions on the subject, only two favour the Market.

One, from the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union, asks the conference to agree that terms secured by the Conservatives would have been acceptable to a Labour Government, and gives a warning that to remain outside would have serious repercussions on future investment and employment levels.

Various aspects of the anti-Market case are reflected in the other 19 resolutions, ranging from demands for a referendum or a General Election to fears over the price of food.

Peregrine Worsthorne: Great Debate That Never Got Started - P.12.

No free beer for testers

Sunday Telegraph Reporter
THERE is to be no more "free beer" for weights and measures inspectors. In future they must pay for liquor when they call at public houses to test dispensing equipment.

Publicans have objected that they should not have to bear the cost of the beer. They say that once it is drawn so that an inspector can check the meter it cannot be sold.

The campaign to get the beer paid for started at the Black Bull, Ferryhill, Co. Durham, where the landlord, Mr. Fred Patterson, clashed with inspectors who argued that it was the publican's responsibility to produce the beer.

'NOT RIGHT'

The National Federation of Licensed Victuallers backed Mr. Patterson. Now the Department of Trade and Industry has ruled that weights and measures inspectors should pay at whole sale rate for liquor used in routine testing of meters. This has been agreed by associations representing local authorities.

On hearing the news Mr. Patterson commented yesterday: "I believe in justice again. It was not right that people like me should pay for this beer and the tax there have it wasted."

Mr. Patterson said the number of meters checked could vary from one or two to 16 in bigger houses. With beer at 10p a pint upwards, testing could prove expensive.

THE £20 PICKETS NEED A HOLIDAY

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

A SUN-TANNED shop steward relaxed in a deck-chair yesterday outside the firm he and 11 fellow-strikers have picketed for six and a half months, and said: "People think we are enjoying ourselves, but we'll all be glad to get back to work."

Mr. Dale Brierley, 28, married, with three children, paused to suck orange squash through a straw. Then he went on: "Life does get awfully boring."

"I admit we are not losing out financially by being on strike, but when you get bored after a hard day's picketing it's difficult to keep awake. You haven't had the satisfaction of doing a good day's work."

"Picketing like this may look an easy life, but it's a strain. So much so that we have arranged a rota so that each man can have at least one week's holiday."

Closed shop fight

It was on January 4 that Mr. Brierley led 17 workmates on strike. Their employer, Mr. William Turner, head of the family-owned Daytons Engineering Co., of Erdington, Birmingham,

had refused to recognise the union and operate a closed shop.

Since the strike started six of the 18 men has a labour force of 40-odd—more than the jobs. The 12 left have made themselves as comfortable as possible on deck-chair picket duty outside the firm's two valve plants in Kingsbury Road, Erdington.

From a special levy of 1p on the 33,000 members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering and Foundry Workers' Birmingham East District, each is handed a £20 cheque weekly. The union also pays each man's weekly national insurance stamp.

Mr. Turner, the firm's managing director, said at his home in Vales Close, Sutton Coldfield, yesterday: "I've never experienced anything like this. They spend their time basking in the sun in their deck chairs and they'd think they were on holiday."

"They said they would smash me and the firm if I didn't recognise the union. That's what got me."

Mr. Turner added: "Our production has been affected by the strike but on the other hand, our wage bill is down. Those at work are working much harder. So long as we can break even, I am determined to carry on."

Mr. Norman Cartwright, local union secretary, said "I agree the request to the firm for union recognition was made at an unfortunate time, when Mr. Turner's father had just died. He must have been upset, but the union's request is reasonable."

Mr. Cartwright added: "The dispute will not go on much longer. I intend to apply the pressure and Mr. Turner will soon feel the consequences."

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RECORD WIN AT BISLEY

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

RICHARD STEVENS, an Oxfordshire farmer, won the Queen's Prize at Bisley yesterday with a record score of 292 out of 300. M. J. Brister, who is 21, was runner-up.

The previous record shot under present conditions was 287, in 1958, by Capt. John Barlow, Brigadier, of the West Yorkshire Regt. Dr. C. M. Vernon, of Hampshire, shot 292 in 1927 but under different conditions. It was Capt. Barlow's score which stood in the records until yesterday.

The scoring throughout was high and, in the second stage, Brister and Lord Swansea did not drop a point between them and had to shoot a tie for a silver medal.

Brister scored full points in the tie. At 900 yards it was not difficult and, at the end of that stage, Stevens and Brister had each dropped seven points altogether and Lord Swansea eight.

When the 1,000 yards started, conditions were by no means bad, but the wind was up to 15 miles an hour, equal to 150 inches on the target. Halfway through the shoot the wind freshened and the light changed.

In spite of this, scoring continued high. Lord Swansea dropped only 11 points as did F. A. Bird, a fellow member with Brister of the City Rifle Club.

It has been a most successful meeting with more than 30 records broken. The other two leading competitors are the St. Georges, won by a first-year undergraduate at Cambridge, J. H. Bagoale, and by M. T. Heathcote, and the light changed.

In the international events Scotland won the Elcho and England the national, both of which were founded in the 1860s.

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Letters to the Editor Letters to the Editor Admiral Rous and the Turf

From The Earl of Stradbroke
IN his article about the Sponsored Cancer Research Doncaster Meeting John Lawrence imagines what my great uncle Admiral Rous might reply to the question: "What do British Owners want?"

He then goes on to compare winning at Salisbury, six races, 67 runners (entries closed June 16) with Doncaster, seven races, 40 runners (entries closed February 24).

Admiral Rous might well have turned up the Racing Calendar for 1871 and observed, for instance, that whereas on Saturday last the two 2 y.o. races at Doncaster got 10 starters, 100 years ago at the Doncaster September meeting, on September 12 the Champagne Stakes for 2 y.o. Colts and Fillies got three, and the Filly Stakes two; on September 13 the Municipal Stakes for 2 y.o. Colts and Fillies got two; the flag; the Barge got five; on the 14th, four came under orders for the Juvenile Selling Stakes, and as many as six came to the start of an unnamed Sweepstakes to which 54 had subscribed.

One cannot answer for people long dead, but I think they would be alive in memory, but the

Admiral, as well as an administrator, was surely essentially a match maker. "The Great Match" is perhaps his most lasting memorial. He certainly did not expect sensible owners to race an animal unless it had some chance to win. It was winning that counted; only a consolation prize rewarded the second, and there was rarely anything for the third-placed horses. It is interesting to note that of the six 2 y.o. races and one 2 y.o. Match at Doncaster in 1871, four were won by a neck or less, and only one by more than a length.

My grandfather, however, who acted as Steward for the Jockey Club for very many years, inheriting from his father, who won the Two Thousand in 1815, my family's only classic success, a devotion to the British thoroughbred, would probably have been pleased that so few owners were prepared to race their immature youngsters.

As a Coldstreamer in the Peninsular and Low Countries campaigns, he was all his long life seized with the importance of breeding thoroughbred horses to gallop, stay, and carry weight. Hence, the King's and the Queen's Plates were his objects and these he often won. He might well look askance at

modern training methods which, from force of circumstance, involve those long spells of walking exercise, regarded as essential for toughening, but being, like his younger brother the Admiral, essentially a practical man, he would have accepted the inevitable.

What can be said with certainty is that my great-grandfather, grandfather, and great-uncle would warmly approve of the administrative improvements made in recent years by the Jockey Club, and the more praiseworthy efforts made to secure the best of the racing industry to the public. — STRADBROKE, HAM, SUFFOLK.

Admiral H. J. Rous (1795-1877)

The Great Eastern and Great Britain

THIS correspondence about the T. S. Great Britain, calls to mind the even stranger and incredible history of her great sister ship, the Great Eastern launched in 1858. The boat was the life of this great iron ship records she "killed her designer, drowned her first captain, logged four mutinies, killed 35 men, survived the Atlantic's weirdest storm, lost the Atlantic cable ship, four ships caused 13 lawsuits; was six times at auction; drew two million sightseers, and ended her days as a floating circus."

This Great Eastern was designed to carry almost twice as many passengers as her great-grandchild, the Queen Mary 77 years later, and was known as "the most spectacular marine phenomenon of her century."

I wonder how many relics of her history remain? I have a plate from the lighthouse which she again made her mark by refusing to be launched—BRONWEN WILLIAMS, Croydon.

MY quarrel with Mandrake was his dismissal of Bristol as a city of apathy merely because Mr. Richard Gold-Adams was having difficulty in raising interest or money for his scheme. I am not against the restoration of the Great Britain—only at being asked to pay when there are many other appeals more to my taste. Surely, if this ship is important, it is important to the nation, and should be sponsored, not by Bristol's hard-pressed ratepayers, but out of national revenue? In that context I would wish Mr. Gold-Adams every success. (Alderman) MARCUS HARTNELL, Bristol.

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Exporting labour

From Sir Eugen Millington-Drake
IT was indeed a shock to learn that highly skilled men from the Rolls-Royce factories in Derby and Glasgow, now redundant four months ago, is only been able to find unskilled jobs, for instance selling ice-cream.

On the other hand I read a most interesting article in "British workers joining Europe," describing how British skilled workers, both men and women have found very well-paid jobs in Germany, whatever the difficulties of eventually buying houses there; and giving details of the agreement reached between the authorities, British and German, controlling so matters.

Could these authorities remedy the lamentable situation of men from Rolls-Royce and Glasgow finding jobs in Germany, so that though unfortunately they may no longer be able to serve the British economy they could do indirectly by serving the economy of the European Community? — E. MILLINGTON-DRAKE, LONDON, W.1.

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Rising rents

CHARLES CURRAN writes: "One and a quarter million tenants in England and Wales cannot be asked to pay more rent than they were paying in 1957—but this is incorrect. Since 1952 I have been living in a flat subject to rent control, with a rent increase of 100 per cent. It is being paid by the tenant, virtue of the Rent (Control) Act, 1959, my rent was raised from 1st July, 19 by £5 10s. 2d, per calendar month and made exclusive of water rates. The rates are £65.33 and £7.4s. respectively per annum.

This rent has now been increased again as from July 1971, by £5.51 and I am informed will be subject to further increases by the same amount in 1972, 1973 and 1974. I have to bear the full cost of interior redecoration, when council tenants are not faced with this expense.

I am a widow, with no family living on a pension, and my flat is a small one. It is small or fort that the rent payers are being asked to pay more for interior redecoration, when council tenants are not faced with this expense.

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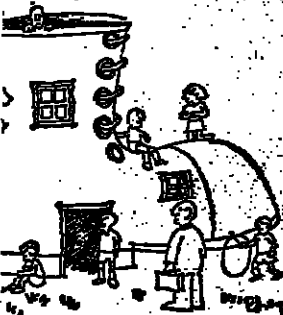
Mandrake

Ian with a load of memories about Proust

IE of Camille Wixler's claims to fame is that he knew Marcel Proust, a hundred years ago. They often met together. Proust in fact ordered half a hen, French beans, 1 muscote potatoes and 1, followed by lots of ice cream and ended down with a bottle of Cliquot and 30 to ups of coffee. At least, says Camille.

en Proust died in 1922, he's boss at the Ritz, M. Olivier, said it was to all that caffeine. "You i him, Camille, with coffee." "Ho," says he. "It was not, that nille is 75 now, Swiss-born, living in Hove. He was ng ice cream at Rumpel's Tea Rooms when he was and his mother, not far to the Ritz, and M. Olivier him as fruit buyer. He ad Floor Manager, and ed at the Savoy, and the

Dmeant by EDNEY



Mr. It's a man from the museum come to have a smaller family.

ver the top the Somme

STON poultry farmer Martin Middlebrook was where in London 10 last week, research- or a new book he plans umber Command crews ne second world war. d him is the exhaustive ience gained in person- interviewing 100 old rs in his recently pub- l and most moving "The First Day on the ie" (Allen Lane. The ain Press; £3.95).

drake met him on his way to Boston where he runs oultry farms. ("I'm not a r farmer, a factory r.") He thinks he wrote or four thousand letters arching the Somme book rst, I had to sort out who ut there on July 1. At 15 per cent were not. I made them tell me the of their battalions. Other- I looked for the little e things which you'll find book."

ow Boys' Brigade Battalion hid in a shell hole. It was a hell hole is not the best place front which to admire anything; but believe it or not, waving about just over my head were two full-blown poppies which stood out in pleasant contrast against the weary blue sky. The survivors looked back on the day with varying emotions: "July 1st, 1916, was the most interesting day of my life." (Lieut. P. Howe, M.C., 10th West Yorks). "It was pure bloody murder. Douglas Haig should have been hung, drawn and quartered for what he did on the Somme. The cream of British manhood was shattered in less than six hours." (Private P. Smith, 1st Border.)

Others remembered things like absurd excuses sent out from nameless staff officers during the battle about the lack of pork in bean tins; and a C.O. and his adjutant watching the battle through binoculars, just as though "it were Ascent Races." Some Ascent.

G. E. Waller of the Glas-



Camille Wixler with his unopened bottle of Taittinger '59: a souvenir of lush days.

and the next thing was Proust outside the Ritz, one evening in his old taxi and asking for Camille. "I know it is very vexatious for you," he said, "but I have made a vow never to accept presents. You will have to take the basket to your flat."

"But," says Camille, "he came round later and we shared it." Then Camille was catering for a Prix Goncourt lunch one day when he overheard the news that Proust was to be awarded the prize. "I wanted to be the first to tell him," he says, "but someone was before me." It was always so. Proust kept his ear to the ground. "And he was generous. He

had a Chinese cabinet in one corner of his room and he would tell me to open, say, the fourth drawer; and there would be perhaps 200 francs for me. Whatever he gave me, it was a lot for me at the time. I was to take the basket to your flat."

Camille sits at his kitchen table and smokes untipped American cigarettes—he lives as he says, very poorly now. But with the manners of the Ritz still, even later in the British Rail buffet at Brighton, drinking Guinness amid pools of spilt beer and cigarette butts. "Money," he says, "doesn't matter to me all that much. I have seen money drive people to... eccentricity."

He remembers a wealthy client at the Savoy who asked him one day for 20 prostitutes to be brought to his suite. "Twenty?" said Camille. "Yes," said the wealthy client. "It was not hard to find 20," says Camille, "but to get them to his suite—two by the trade entrance, two by the staff entrance—such organisation."

Camille cooks himself chips and spaghetti with clinical expertise—after all there can be few pensioners in Hove who were once taught by Escoffier. And he has never lost the late night habit, sitting up till 2 or 3 in the morning. He talks about the best cellars in Paris, and sips tea.

Not what you write, but where

Just the man for Buckingham

WHEN is it permissible to crack anti-Jewish jokes? The Jewish Chronicle's columnist "Ben Azai" gave a firm answer on Friday: "If you want to write in a manner offensive to many Jews it's not enough to be a Jew, you've got to write in a Jewish paper."

Strangely "Ben Azai", alias the novelist Chaim Bermant, was commenting on an article which some people found anti-Christian rather than anti-Jewish. It was one of the weekly humorous columns by Philip Kleinman, of the advertising trade magazine Campaign.

The column, in attempting to send up the commercialisation of the new Jesus cult sweeping America, invented a fictitious Jewish wheeler-dealer called Izzy Loksheepoot. Izzy proposed to start a chain of "Jesus Clubs" to compete with churches and to sell such articles as crucifix cuff-links and "Jesus Loves Me" shirts.

Campaign received the inevitable batch of complaints from Jews and Christians, including a lady who claimed to be both. But David Williams, head of a well-known advertising agency and an active churchman, was delighted with the piece which he called "very perceptive."

Meanwhile Kleinman, who has been refused a Russian visa for trying to be funny about Brezhnev, is wondering whether he ought to have published that piece in Pravda.

DR. BRYAN THWAITES, tall, grey, absurdly handsome and dandily dressed even on a hot summer day, looks absolutely right for the part of a privately financed vice-chancellor. If the University of Buckingham, which is what the Independent University may be called, doesn't come into being, it will be a great shame. The lordly title fits Thwaites right down to the bottom waistcoat button (worn undone, of course).

All the same, no one is quite sure why he has taken the job. Certainly not for political reasons—he describes himself as "apolitical to the point of irresponsibility."

Nor can it be because he has time to spare. Pressed on the point, he will admit to a working week of 90 hours. To make room for his shadow vice-chancellorship he will be giving up "most of my duties not absolutely connected with my job at Westfield," which college he has adorned as principal for the past three years.

He was a late entrant in the Independent University project, having been pulled in through his friendship with Sir Sydney Caine, ex-L.S.E. director, who is chairman of the enterprise. He knows his own mind. The first thing he did on taking the floor at last week's Press conference was to remove, with a flourish, a handsome plan of the proposed university from the blackboard because it wasn't to his taste. The same fate looks like

overtaking much of the academic planning so far. "If I don't get three Fellows of the Royal Society and three of the British Academy for my first six academics, it's off."

Some people think he is a joker, a poseur. Actually he is a serious mathematician and editor of the brilliant research symposium on "Incompressible Aerodynamics."

Sometimes the joke is on him. In the curriculum vitae handed out to journalists last week a gremlin had taken over the typewriter and made it "Incomprehensible Aerodynamics."

"That crack," he sighed, "has been made before."

THE working man's protest doesn't always take the form of a law-abiding plod behind union banners. Sometimes, according to a new book, "Images of Deviance" (Pelican, 40p), edited by Durham University sociologist Stanley Cohen, he gets rough and resorts to industrial sabotage. Like the salesman in a Knightsbridge store who got annoyed with a change machine, and rammed a cream bun down its gullet. But the first prize for originality goes to the man in a sweet factory making Blackpool rock. Told one day he was sacked, the man quietly turned and got on with his job. Only it was not "Blackpool" that became lettered in the rock, it was "F— Off": a protest slogan that went on for half a mile of rock before being discovered.

ATURE Justin Hatton

MOSQUITO HAWK

UCH of the charm of a river in summer is the fascination of its life. I rebuke myself not knowing more of these gloomy places of which a water lily is a cabled head. Little to be seen in the dark of a swirling flood.

et I am intensely interested in the hobgoblins who ear in these midsummer s from these murky ths to become creatures ae which turn into winged sties. None is to me more ingling than a jet-elled nymph who, by elling water absorbed by gills to drive himself for- d, travels at speeds up to knots.

is nymph, a changeless n an egg, wallows in dy patches, and catches by devilish stealth re, appearing to us as a and gifted insect, ncing uniquely the mer scene. The dragonfly is a merciless ter. Magnificently equip- for hawking, a dragonfly o other air-borne flies, an y to be avoided at all s. It is doubtful whether insect can, at any time, pe a flying dragon's fly swoop. is big, protruberant eyes, h detract somewhat from

his elegance, contain more than 10,000 lenses apiece. His head, resembling half a hollowed-out marble, is attached to his slender body by an ingenious ball-and-socket joint.

This allows him to turn his head around so that he can see above as well as below. His exquisitely patterned and coloured virtually transparent wings move 28 times a second and he can dive, it is estimated, at 60 miles an hour.

They also help him to fly backwards and sideways as well as forward. I can find a dragonfly so well adapted to his way of life that I have no trouble in believing that his ancestors were—with the cockroach and the silver fish—among the earliest forms of insect life to begin the conquest of the earth.

In the prehistoric jungles of the Carboniferous Age, dragonflies as huge as hawks soared through the steaming air. Innumerable fossil clines prove that they had wings measuring 30 inches from tip to tip. The largest of the 2,000 kinds now listed by naturalists have a wingspread of under eight inches.

But, in watching dinosaurs vanish and cave-men become space-age men, the dragonflies, in all their sapphire and emerald, rusty-red and regal purple, have gained in sheer, diaphanous loveliness all that they have lost in size.

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SOVIET SCIENCE AND THE FUTURE

Where Russia lags and why

THE secret of the Soviet Union lies in the way it is governed. Everything is a matter of priorities, but for the Soviet leaders the first of these is to keep power in their own hands.

To achieve this end defence dominates. It penetrates almost every field of science and technology and decides the importance, the money and the facilities to be given to every project. Secondly comes the question of prestige, both to satisfy Soviet citizens that their Government is governing well and to impress the outside world.

With the tragedy of Soyuz 11 still fresh in our minds and the American Apollo 15 mission to the Moon this week, space exploration is a topical example of how the system works. The Soviet Government sees no prestige advantage in following the Americans to the Moon and certainly no defence advantages at present. So it looks for alternative outlets.

Soviet resources, although very great, are much more limited than those of the United States. The achievement of say, bigger rockets would be a considerable technical feat, but it would carry nothing like Moon-prestige, which means that space workers, as well as being short of material incentives for themselves, lack patriotic motivation. Even militarily its uses are not obvious, considering the range of rocketry already in existence, so the project is likely to lose urgency. And what have become common characteristics of Soviet workmanship—low productivity, high reject-levels and bad quality—will make the project even more difficult to complete satisfactorily.

Motivated by fear

The Soviet Government simply does not understand that it is impossible to maintain high standards in some sectors while accepting very low ones in others. If the defence sector is to be efficient, then it has to reflect similarly high standards throughout Soviet industry. In practice most standards are very low, and in the future the common level throughout the system is likely to be poor quality and low productivity. It is no good concentrating effort on, for example, high quality missiles and hoping that everything else will follow that example.

In Stalin's time the workers were motivated by fear, but day people are less afraid. The introduction of modern machinery has made very little difference to productivity. Used properly, of course, this could raise output, but the workers are working against the machines so in the future productivity is likely to drop still further.

This is not to say that the picture is uniformly black. In my own field of electronics there are certain specialisations where the Soviet Union is indisputably ahead. Our powerful radars are more reliable, more precise and have greater range than their Western rivals, in fact they are limited only by physical laws. At the same time they are probably more expensive than their Western counterparts. Cost is important, but is certainly not the first consideration in matters of defence.

In other electronic fields we are lagging badly behind. One example is in solid state physics, with its consequent impact on telecommunications in the future and on computers now. The reliability of Soviet computers is low and there are relatively few of them. Although they are regarded as of high priority, the real problem once again concerns people. The shortage of computers is compounded by a shortage of scientists who can use them and a

by **ANATOLI FEDOSEYEV**

The man who defected to Britain says:

● The Soviet Government simply does not understand that it is impossible to maintain high standards in some sectors while accepting very low ones in others ●

general shortage of computer experience.

As I have said, defence dominates all Government thinking. Medicine is one of the lower priorities. It is not getting enough resources now, nor will it in the future. Feeding, on the other hand, is seen as a matter of defence, and agricultural science is encouraged, but only where it leads directly to increased output.

In the future the Soviet Union's resources will become more and more strained and, particularly in science and technology, will be stretched to the limit on defence. Scientists are likely to fight for some kind of freedom in science, but the Government will continue its inexorable pressure on them to concentrate on defence matters. Their lives will be made harder and harder, fundamental research will be directed more and more towards this single end, science will become totalitarian.

But scientists have other battles to fight. They know that Marxism is not a science but a religion, and should have little direct impact on their work. Mikhail Suslov, a secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, who has been described as the eminence grise of the Soviet Government, dominates Soviet ideology and has been steadily increasing ideological pressures over the past four or five years.

More subtle than Chinese

We have passed the days of the Lysenko heresy, when there were conscious attempts to make scientific laws fit Leninist doctrine. We are more subtle than the Chinese, who believe that Mao's Thoughts make better dentists and help to take teeth out! But it is still suggested that a good result is a product of Leninism, and that scientific failure is ideological failure.

What most scientists do is to pay lip-service to the whole concept. They do not want to alienate the party bosses, so they read Marx and Lenin, and give and take lectures on the subject. It is expedient to keep in line, even if it does all take precious time.

The whole sorry process, much of it bluff, cannot go on for ever, though it looks as if it will be some time before it changes.

Obviously the best hope for future change lies with the young scientists. I cannot say whether the coming generation will be better or worse than its predecessors, although I do know that I have had some very good young workers in my own laboratories. Certainly the products of the great learned institutions in Moscow and Leningrad bear comparison with any in the world.

Many Soviet educationists are now supporting a different approach towards scientific education. In the past, and too often in the present, there has been a strong emphasis on learning; the student who absorbed most knowledge did best in the examinations. There is now a growing tendency towards teaching students to think, acknowledging the fact that, while knowledge can be substantially aided by reference to published information, it has little point if the thought processes which accompany it are inadequate.

Many, many teachers believe in this approach; learned institutions in the Soviet Union, however, are regimented, and the bureaucratic shadow lies heavily over any attempt at change, whatever the teachers may think. Once again the permission of the appropriate Ministries must be obtained. It is impossible to believe that scientists trained to think will continue indefinitely to tolerate ideological jargon.

In the economic field, the Soviet Union represents, of course, a colossal market, an enormous source of raw materials, and it has a tremendous economic potential which is practically unexploited at the present time because of the mistaken policies of a short-sighted Government. But it could very quickly become a really prosperous and rapidly advancing country, fit to be admitted into the economic and political community of the West.

An end to tension

If this were to happen it would automatically put an end to the present military tension in Europe and would contribute in large degree to a reduction of tension throughout the world. That in turn would mean that the vast resources now being spent on armaments could be used to raise the standard of living not only in the Soviet Union but also throughout Europe. Then the Russian people and the other peoples which make up the Soviet Union, once freed from oppression, would be able to make their spiritual and intellectual contribution to European and Asian culture.

I am convinced that such a development will sooner or later come about. Human society has progressed from being a mass of small, divided tribes to the formation of princedoms, then of whole states and finally unions of many states. The existence of the United States, the Soviet Union itself, and the European Economic Community are examples of this. This gradual linking together of different states, their economic and political interpenetration at all levels of life, is surely inevitable.

This is the only course which offers humanity the possibility of advancing further both economically and intellectually. The isolation of any state from the rest of the world has always led to its decline and impoverishment. Take, for example, Japan in the last century and the Soviet Union today.



'Teach them to think,' says Fedoseyev: but does authority listen

The Second World War put an end to Japan's isolation and led to an amazing expansion of the country's prosperity. Exactly the same would happen to the Soviet Union in the future if the Iron Curtain were to be swept away.

The effect of self-imposed isolation on the Soviet Union has been to some extent concealed by the enormous size of the country and its resources. It has not suffered as much as a smaller country would have done. Nevertheless, the decline and relative impoverishment of the Soviet Union are unquestionable as far as informed and intelligent observers within the country are concerned. I am deeply convinced that the Soviet Union will be obliged to move in the direction of a Euro-Asiatic political and economic community.

I cannot hope to forecast exactly how the changes will come about. Maybe they will come as the result of some sudden changes at the top of the Soviet regime, of the kind that the death of Stalin precipitated, or the palace revolution which removed Khrushchev, or perhaps as the result of some military conflict, say war with China, or perhaps the breakaway of one of the countries of the Communist bloc—Rumania or Hungary—from Soviet control.

There are very few people in the Soviet Union today who still profess to believe in the 'ideals' of Socialism or Communism. I doubt very much if the

members of the Central Committee of the Communist party or even of the ruling Politburo believe in them. This loss of faith is the result of years of hard experience which have proved beyond any doubt that Communism is not capable of advancing human society towards something better. Communism is contrary to the very nature of human relationships and human life in general, and can only impede its progress.

Why, then, it may be asked, do the people of the Soviet Union not take things into their own hands? Unfortunately they have no idea what to do; they have no alternative political programme. In the second place, for their efforts to be organised towards some specific end there must be leaders and there must be free contact and communications between people—a free Press, radio and television, a telephone system that is not 'tapped', and freedom of movement both within the country and outside its borders. None of this exists at the moment.

The present rulers have taken good note of the 'mistakes' committed by the Tsarist Government and have inherited from Lenin and especially from Stalin a colossal experience of suppressing any movement towards liberation. Any potential leader is immediately destroyed. All means of communication between people are in the hands of the ruling group, as is everything upon which the life and even the thought, of the ordinary people depend.

The greatest single factor affecting the future of the Soviet Union is, in my opinion, the steady decline in productivity, to which I have referred above.

The people would now like to see some of the results of their long efforts coming back to them in the form of consumer goods, housing and a better life altogether. The trouble is that their demands are likely to remain unsatisfied, for the Soviet economy is still not able, after 50 years of 'Socialist construction', to provide the people with adequate material incentives.

But the Soviet leaders simply cannot indefinitely ignore the demands of the Soviet consumer. This is not because these demands represent a direct threat to their power: the possibility of revolt or revolution is very remote. But the Soviet consumer is also the Soviet producer, and something must be done to get him to work with enthusiasm and some pride in his work. Despite all the barriers to knowledge of the outside world, the people of the Soviet Union have a pretty good idea that they are getting a much smaller return for their efforts than are the people of the West.

An invasion of Russia?

I think the time has come when the Soviet leaders are being forced to think of reducing their commitments abroad. Despite appearances to the contrary at the moment, I believe that in the next five or 10 years we may see the emergence of a sort of Soviet 'isolationism'. I do not mean to say the Government will abandon any of Eastern Europe, because to do that would threaten its own power at home. But I have the impression that our leaders would like to extricate themselves from some of their involvement in the Middle East. And I would not expect them to rush into further commitments of that kind.

Then there is China. Fear of China is widespread in the Soviet Union, among the rulers as among the ordinary people. I am afraid of the Chinese too, and I am convinced that they will one

day invade Russia. Perhaps when it happens Russia and Britain will no longer find themselves on the same side and perhaps that will influence even inside Russia in the right direction.

I was not in the least surprised at the announcement of President Nixon's intention to visit China. It seems to me to be a very natural move for Americans and the Chinese. But I think this new friendship may serve only to bring war with Russia nearer.

I do not see a sudden, major change coming about in the Soviet Union unless it is provoked by some outside factor such as war. My forecast rather for a steady decline, changes sometimes taking place at the top in the form of palace revolutions. But change is also taking place at the bottom, with new generations, people, rather cynical and uninducted, coming to maturity. This will tell in time.

The new young generation of scientists, to take a specific case, will have a different attitude towards international co-operation. For present the official attitude towards interchange of knowledge is cool, say the least of it. The Government would certainly be pleased to receive more technical information from abroad but it is by no means inclined to impart it. It does not want Soviet technologists to go freely abroad to give information. Nor does it want Soviet sociologists and humanists to receive knowledge from abroad, for fear of its social consequences at home. From time to time the strict control of international contacts may be slightly, but I foresee no really fundamental alteration.

Pressure from the people

What can the outside world do to speed change—always supposed to want to? The answer is simple: increase the flow of information. There is no need for anyone to try to tell the Soviet people what to think. There is an enormous and insatiable demand for information, for facts, about the outside world, about other Communist countries, and especially about the Soviet Union itself. The citizens of the Soviet Union are often inside their own country. People in the West should devise ways of penetrating the wall of silence around the Communist world, means of radio and books and direct contacts. There can surely be no objection to using the achievements of modern science to keep our people informed of what is going on inside and outside the Communist world.

As political changes do occur, however, whether by palace revolution or by other means, they will provide people with more knowledge and will result in more pressure from the people to change things.

I see developments in the Soviet Union like those in a cloud of gas: the temperature is raised and the molecules which make it up move faster and faster. Today the temperature is cool and the people, like the molecules, are reacting slowly and are easy to dominate. But an increase in temperature is inevitable and the people will react more strongly.

Changes will come, and I forecast that eventually our country will recognise its responsibilities internal and external, taking its place as co-operative member of the European and Asian communities.

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Saving the pearl of Egypt

by JOHN TUNSTALL

TO save the famous Greco-Roman temples of Philae from destruction by the waters of the Nile is going to cost another £2m. beyond the £34m. originally estimated. U.N.E.S.C.O. issued a second appeal for funds last week, and at the same time decided on a new scheme of urgent action. This will involve physical removal of the temples from Philae to a neighbouring island near Aswan in Egypt.

Philae and its beautiful temples have been flooded for nine months of every year since the building of the old Aswan Dam in 1902. The threat to the temples developed only recently, because the Aswan High Dam, sandwiched between the old Aswan Dam and the lefty walls of the new Aswan High Dam,

the temples, and that there is imminent danger of collapse if urgent action is not taken. In an emergency meeting of the U.N.E.S.C.O. Committee for the Preservation of Nubian Monuments last week decided that the temples should be dismantled and rebuilt on the neighbouring island of Agilkya and that work must begin almost immediately. Agilkya is also trapped between two dams, but its elevation is above the floods and the temples on the new site will be accessible to visitors all the year round.

The first scheme to protect the temples involved building a wall round their original site. In response to the earlier appeal U.N.E.S.C.O. received pledges of £500,000 from some of the 70 countries approached, but apart from a British contribution of £22,500 only about 60,000 dollars have been paid and cash is now urgently needed.

The problems facing the engineers engaged in saving the Temples of the Sacred Isle are quite unlike those of other U.N.E.S.C.O. rescue operations recently completed in Nubia. The mammoth task of saving the Great Temples of Abu Simbel in Upper Egypt was undertaken by an international consortium and involved moving 500,000 tons of rock from above the temples before they could be cut into 30-ton pieces and re-assembled on top of the escarpment 210 feet above the original site. This operation was successfully completed in five years and cost \$5 million dollars.

The author in one of the many temples at Philae



Philae is a unique concentration of ancient monuments of unsurpassed beauty and historical interest. There are about twenty temples, chapels, churches and ornate gateways, with two magnificent colonnades flanked with lofty pillars, to be moved from their flooded foundations.

These stone and granite monuments weigh considerably more per cubic metre than the light, friable sandstone blocks of Abu Simbel, and the total tonnage to be moved from Philae may well exceed that of the Abu Simbel temples. The contract for the dismantling of the Philae temples has already been awarded to the Italian engineers Conducti D'Acqua, and the preparation of the site on the island of Agilkya to the Egyptian High Dam Authority.

Philae, known as 'the pearl of Egypt' has a complex of temples of exquisite beauty surrounding the shrine of the Nile goddess, Isis. They were built during the Ptolemaic and Roman Periods (332 B.C.-A.D. 200) and the island was considered

sacred because the ancients believed that the bodies of the two divinities, Isis and Osiris, were buried there. The Greek historian and traveller Diodorus Siculus, who was in Egypt between 27 B.C. and A.D. 14, wrote: 'The tomb of Osiris had 360 vessels for libation surrounding it, and the priests filled them with milk every day.'

Earliest temple

The earliest temple on Philae dates from the fourth century B.C. and the Ptolemaic Pharaohs and the Romans added further temples during the next 500 years. It was in the first and second centuries A.D. that Philae reached the peak of its glory with the construction of the superb gateways of the Emperors Augustus and Tiberius and the completion of the famous Trajan Kiosk known as 'Pharaoh's Bed'. Each new Ptolemaic and Roman ruler had extended and embellished the work of his predecessors instead of defacing or destroying them, as

was done by many of the Pharaohs of the New Kingdom Period (1610-715 B.C.).

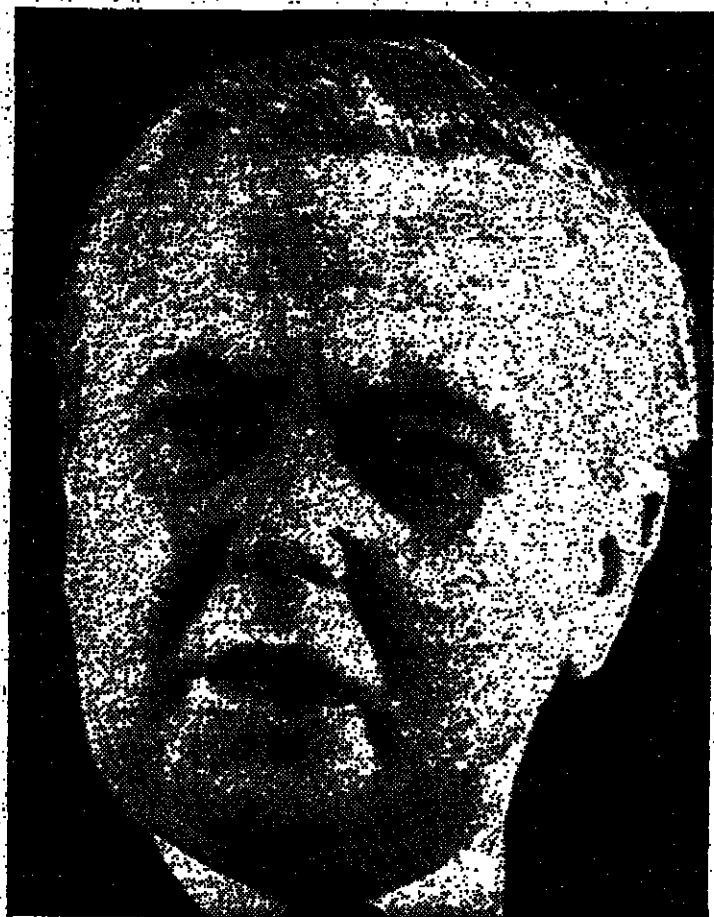
There is a link with Britain and the temples of Philae in the archives of the British Museum, which record that the British explorer and traveller W. J. Bankes, of Wiltshire, Dorset, made the journey to Philae in 1816 where he found a fallen obelisk with a base block inscribed in Greek and hieroglyphs. He had it transported back to his country house, Kingston Lacy in Dorset, where it still stands in the park.

This massive monument is more than 30 feet high and weighs about 100 tons. When it was brought ashore at Poole Harbour in 1819 the pier collapsed, and teams of horses took several weeks to move it to Kingston Lacy. The inscriptions on the base block were of great interest to Egyptologists at the time, and played an important part in the eventual decipherment of ancient Egyptian inscriptions.

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Harold Wilson: future, present and past, assessed by Ian Waller, Lord Robens—and the man himself

Can he survive?



Mr. Wilson is now at perhaps the most critical point in his career, says IAN WALLER

of his speech last weekend "by means of which they cannot be proud" and then denounced its contents over lunch at St. Ermin's Hotel to "Conservative newspapers".

Does he really believe that the half dozen political correspondents who were given advance copies of his speech had nothing better to do (with edition times pressing) than run round to St. Ermin's and hand it over to his "enemies"? If so by whom? For a man who has always flattered himself with his knowledge of Fleet Street it is just a joke.

The harsh truth which Mr. Wilson now has to face is that if he suspects, with every justification, that doubts are being expressed about his leadership, then he has only himself to blame; if the party presents an unedifying spectacle of feuding malcontents, the fault is partly his; if the leadership seems divided and equivocal, some of the responsibility lies in his hands.

There are many who will neither forget nor forgive his attitude last Tuesday, and even the strongest anti-Market M.P.s have found it hard

to swallow his volte face on Europe however much they may welcome it.

The problem of party management in Europe has confronted Mr. Wilson with is not to be underestimated, and certainly many of the troubles he now faces would have happened if, as Prime Minister, he had reached agreement with the Six for the main stream of opinion has never accepted the case for entry in Opposition—as indeed Mr. Heath might well have found, too, if the robes had been reversed it is tea time hands.

Mr. Wilson is not to be blamed for seeking to maintain party unity and for swaying with party opinion—although his skill in the past has lain in his ability to appear to sway with the tide while keeping his feet firmly on the ground, and it is this that he failed to do last Saturday.

As a result he is now in the extraordinary position of taking the lead in opposing the Government's terms—and being disowned by every single senior colleague ever involved in his Government's negotiations with the Six: two ex-Foreign Secretaries, Michael Stewart and Lord George-Brown; his two negotiators with the Six, George Thomson and Lord Chalfont; his present party spokesman on Europe, Harold Lever, and his Deputy Leader and former Chancellor, Roy Jenkins. Furthermore his own account

to Parliament of the bargaining he and George Brown took up in their European tour in 1967 has been categorically repudiated by the latter, after consulting the secret Cabinet records of that time to which, like Mr. Wilson, alone has access. More will be heard of this tomorrow when he speaks in the Lords.

This is a formidable indictment and one that simply cannot be brushed aside—and far more serious than the charge of inconsistency—for it reflects on both Mr. Wilson's judgment and his word. It means that the Labour party will be forced into fighting entry on grounds that all know to be bogus; grounds that are as offensive to those who accept the Government's terms as to those who are wholeheartedly opposed to entry.

It is difficult to see how, with any honour, some members of the Shadow Cabinet—notably Mr. Thomson, Mr. Lever and above all Mr. Jenkins as Deputy Leader—can remain in it on the conditions that Mr. Wilson is clearly determined the Shadow Cabinet shall put to the Parliamentary party as official Opposition policy.

Strategic blunder

What, in fact, Mr. Wilson has done is to commit a strategic blunder of massive proportions and one that will live with him as long as he is Leader. His moves fail on every count: of party unity, of personal credibility, of even the most elementary party political tactics, for they place Labour on the defensive and help to solidify the Government's ranks—as the Tory anti-Marketters are ruefully aware.

The reality, of course, is that the argument over the Common Market is only the tip of the iceberg, as Michael Foot made clear when he announced his decision to challenge Mr. Jenkins for the Deputy Leadership. The real cleavage inside the party is over the whole direction of Labour's policy and, in particular, the style and direction of Mr. Wilson's leadership over the years.

While that leadership was successful it was acceptable, but in politics and in life, like failure, and now the tensions, resentments, and personal animosities are coming to the surface. It was bound to happen; the only surprise is that it has taken so long.

Mr. Wilson is a strange mixture of a man, a man whose personal life is far more likeable than his public image, and much more so than his critics, most of whom do not really know him, will ever admit.

Passionate loyalty

He has a passionate loyalty to his friends. He is thoughtful and considerate to those who work with him and is capable of acts of kindness that indicate real personal warmth and human understanding.

But his weakness has long been—and never more so than as Prime Minister—his reluctance to listen to critical voices. This is reflected in his judgment of those with whom he chooses to surround himself: too often mediocre as they are, the flatterers and the retailers of back door tit-battle that a Prime Minister or party leader should be big enough, and confident enough, to ignore.

Mr. Wilson is now at perhaps the most critical point in his career as Leader. His strength—if that be the word—lies in the absence of a universally agreed successor, and one can see no prospect of the Labour party continuing as an effective, credible and united Opposition under him unless he is prepared—even at this stage—to take a fresh look at his way of leadership. But it may well now be too late.

used to deliver a hell." He is on the side of *Humanae Vitae* when it gives a warning that Governments could impose population policies without regard to the moral status of people. But he has issued with the cyclical when it appears to state that "this will be an inevitable result of acceptance of contraception." Individuals "must always retain the ultimate responsibility for the size of their families."

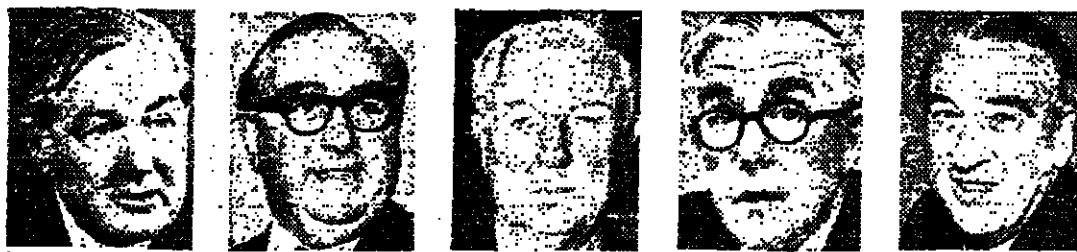
Inevitably, and rightly, St. John-Stevens pleads that abortion should never be accepted as part of a birth control policy or as accepted as birth control as such.

At a time when pills are dished out like ice-cream to teenagers and when abortion on demand is rapidly being considered as a natural right, this book is a much-needed counterweight.

Some Catholics are undoubtedly going to be affronted by some parts of the book and others will dismiss it as the apologetics of a Catholic progressive but there is another reason—apart from those I have mentioned—why I do not think that it will unless he is prepared to accept as birth control as such.

Since the frenetic days of *Humanae Vitae* Catholics are slowly learning to live realistically with controversy within the body of the Church and not to run for cover or automatically leave a brick when ideas are expressed that run counter to tradition as opposed to dogma. At least I hope that I am reading the signs right. If not then Mr. St. John-Stevens must make an elegant exit and run for the nearest hills.

The Agonising Choice: Birth Control, Religion and the Law (Byrne and Spottiswoode, £3.50).



Five under fire: from left, Callaghan, Brown, King, Crossman, Cromer

ONLY PEOPLE GOT IN THE WAY . . .

THE way of any Labour Prime Minister is hard, but Clem Attlee had a much easier time of it than Harold Wilson. Clem could sit on a platform at a Labour party conference, doodling away, without a fear in the world about what the outcome of any vote would be. Faithfully the miners, the transport workers, and the engineers would hold up their massive card votes in favour of the platform.

But, as the party moved steadily to the left, a movement which Mr. Wilson appeared not to disapprove of, and the leadership of the unions came into other hands, Labour party policies became more and more a matter of compromise. Even trying to placate Frank Cousins by giving him a senior Cabinet post and a safe parliamentary seat, and providing George Brown with his own powerful department in the D.E.A., failed.

With the compromises, vigorous leadership gave way to ambiguities and finally to defeat, a defeat which obviously shocked and bewildered Harold Wilson.

Tragic face

Although he claims that, despite the five national opinion polls recording anything from 2.5 to 12.4 per cent in favour of a Labour victory, he "was one of the few who had doubts", no one would have thought so who watched the election night proceedings on the TV screen and saw the tragic face of the man who, after six years of office, had led his party to defeat.

Harold Wilson no doubt enjoyed his occupancy of Number Ten, but he had a far from easy time. None of his ambitions—to settle the Rhodesian problem, to find the formula for peace in Vietnam, to lead Britain into the Common Market—were realised. At home he has been savaged by his own supporters in the Commons. Standing ovations outside, abstentions and adverse votes by Labour M.P.s inside, have been the pattern.

In July 1966, there were 27 abstentions on Prices and Incomes Bill; 63 refused to go into the division lobby in support of the Defence White Paper in February, 1967; in January, 1968, 25 M.P.s abstained on a motion of confidence in the Government.

Rough ride

In the debate on the White Paper "In Place of Strife" over 50 of Mr. Wilson's supporters voted against the Government, and some 30 or 40 abstained. He suffered a humiliating defeat on the Parliament Bill when it was killed by nearly three months of delaying tactics on the part of his own M.P.s. Devaluation, which he had striven hard to avoid, was finally forced upon him.

Yes, he had quite a rough ride, and as you read this book, virtually a daily chronicle of events, you can understand why after the fateful 19th of June, he lost no time in writing it.

He just had to get the whole experience out of his system. The one way to get rid of frustrations and exasperations was to put it all down, exactly as he remembered it, aided by his notes.

As you would expect, it is well written. But equally, as you might expect, those who are mentioned by name might have written about the same events somewhat differently.

Reading this personal record makes one wonder whether today we don't put too much on the shoulders of a Prime Minister. Early on in his book, Mr. Wilson describes his job in clear terms:

Every Prime Minister's style of Government must be different, but I find it hard to resist the view that a modern head of Government must be the managing director as well as the chairman of his team.

His foreword has a somewhat pathetic last sentence: "Once again, a Labour Government was prevented from building on the foundations which it had laid."

Was that really the case, or

A review of Mr. Wilson's book



by LORD ROBENS

were the shareholders dissatisfied with the management and ready to accept a take-over bid?

That Wilson worked himself hard there is no doubt; but it was to no avail. I think that his failure to provide the good government that people were led to expect—for which he paid the penalty—was caused by his undoubted preoccupation with foreign and Commonwealth affairs.

All these activities were time-consuming and the urgent matters at home were neglected to the extent that instant reaction to events made events the driving force.

With his keen brain and deep knowledge of economics and international trade, if half the time he spent striding across the world had been devoted to matters at home, he would not have so mismanaged the country's affairs.

Confidence in his administration evaporated. That he had to

face difficult economic problems no one would deny. That he failed to find solutions was apparent. Yet instead of looking into his own conduct of affairs, he looked around for scapegoats.

In this book he spends some time in describing the activities of speculators and their market operations that did not help sterling. Selling the country short was—and is—a favourite expression of his.

But no one, least of all Harold Wilson, could say that speculation was a new ingredient in the general mix of commercial activities. Whatever one's views are on the activities of speculators, they are there, and have always been there; and Government management of the economy must take account of that fact.

Then he looks around for individuals who presumably ought to have behaved differently.

George Brown comes in for quite a lot of stick. That good story of George's that the Department of Economic Affairs was conceived in a taxi by himself and Mr. Wilson on the way from a meeting with the T.U.C. to the House of Commons is described simply not true.

Mr. Wilson had worked it all out 18 months before. Apparently all that took place in the taxi was the suggestion that George should be the Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

One gathers that George was a difficult customer with his resignation offers, his shouting at the Prime Minister in the Cabinet Room in front of colleagues, who, when George stalked out, used words like "disgusting" and "contempt".

Nor did he help matters. Mr. Wilson attests, by talking in the Commons tea room, principally to Junior Ministers, in a tone of voice which "tended to get a bit loud when analysing the intricacies of monetary economics".

Dick Crossman comes under Mr. Wilson's fire for "instruct-

ing the young" in the same place. As Mr. Wilson was not present, he must have had a good messenger system.

George apparently advocated devaluation in July, 1966, and apparently was getting Jim Callaghan round to his view. At all events Wilson found Callaghan weakening on the issue, and: "I made it plain that there would be no devaluation."

At that time a lot of very well informed people subscribed to George's view. Indeed, when Mr. Wilson finally admitted defeat on this issue, the resultant improvement in exports and balance of payments ought to have given him cause to think that George was right after all.

When Lord Cromer was Governor of the Bank of England, the advice he rendered during the first of the crises was as bitter a pill, and in due course Cromer was not re-appointed. It was then that, according to this book, Mr. Wilson learned, through the columns of the Times, that Lord Cromer "had been a close friend of Mr. Heath's for many years". Quite a pleasant inference.

Mr. Wilson obviously resented the activities of Cecil King. The climax came with the publication of the famous "Enough is enough" article which was scarcely complimentary to Mr. Wilson. But Mr. King, in Mr. Wilson's view, got his just deserts: "He was sacked while shaving."

Same theme

The theme is the same—a complete justification for all the actions taken. If it had not been for people, all would have been well. Never does it occur to Harold that perhaps the weakness of his Government lay in his own failure to provide the firm and constructive leadership that the country needed. A failure which reflected itself in the shock defeat.

I wonder if all the people mentioned adversely in his book see the situation as he paints it. I doubt it. For myself, in the matters that I knew about at first hand and indeed was personally involved in, I recognise only part of the real picture as I see it.

I can't help but feel that the many people whispering in his ear about others put their own slant on things, so that the messages or gossip that they were carrying was suspect. This could not have helped his peace of mind.

I don't believe that, as time goes on, Harold Wilson will be at all pleased that he took time off so soon to write this personal record. More time before the writing would have smoothed the sharp edge of electoral defeat and he might have seen those around him in a warmer light.

When Catholics lost their cool

by DESMOND ALBROW

REE years ago this week Pope Paul dropped a bomb on Christendom and the Church of Rome is still rattled by the theological national fall-out from the nation.

As far as Britain was concerned, the Pope's traditional benediction, descended during the season and it was not until troops went into Czechoslovakia nearly a month later that birth control was a topic of the front pages of our Press. "How much did Julia pay the Russians to?" was the sick joke current in Catholic circles at the time, and, sadly, it was a joke much pointed.

What the British public used was a novel, and in instances a squalid, speech. Catholicism utterly opposed. He in print was never publicly attacked their publicly: rival Catholics as almost came to blows in Westminster Cathedral: picky Catholic even used a collection box strike: Catholic papers' ban Catholics in short, and in parlance, lost their

re was madness and in and fear in the air and earl of schism was never on the surface Rome had only spoken, but on this on the matter was far ended: Catholics had started to answer back. Rome, understandably, was amused.

Those of us who were shy involved in the Humanae Vitae, even invoke an emotional and

religious spasm. To watch the process of the Roman Catholic Church, the Church of Rome is still rattled by the theological national fall-out from the nation.

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Those of us who were shy involved in the Humanae Vitae, even invoke an emotional and

enced in public controversy as St. John-Stevens could have said, it was not surprising that lesser mortals would lose their heads.

Are we then, with the publication of his book—which gives the best and most detailed account of the *Humanae Vitae* storm that I have read—going to see old wounds reopened, old passions newly fanned? I think not, because, although it is controversial and subjective, it is a scholarly work.

Despite the occasional aside footnotes, St. John-Stevens gives us a first-class account of the history of birth control, the changing attitudes of people, including himself, and how his own views have changed. It is a book that most warriors in theology, politics and sociology would do well to carry in their knapsacks, whether agreeing with it or not.

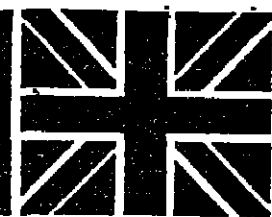
The Stevens case, that Catholics should be free to decide, according to conscience, what birth control methods to employ, is cogently argued. (The Catholic Church only sanctions use of the "safe period".) He shows how his own opposition to contraception gradually changed and how, in the early Sixties, he became attracted to the Anglican position. He cannot now accept the natural law thesis of the Roman Church, although even today he admits to a certain emotional revulsion from the idea of contraception.

He is also aware that technology, which promises an earthly paradise, could also be

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SOUTH AFRICA



We need each other

The Labour Government 1964-1970: A Personal Record (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £4.80).

WINEFRIDE JACKSON SPOTS THE TRENDSETTERS AT THE ROMAN COLLECTIONS



1. VALENTINO: Black and white check skirt and waisted black jacket, white shirt blouse, red velvet necktie, red velvet picture hat.
2. MILA SCHON: Turquoise and navy striped jersey sweater and cardigan, navy wool fabric pants.
3. FORQUET: One of the many check tie-belted coats. Favourite colours, black/white, brown/white, beige/white, sage/beige.
4. IRENE GALITZINE: Shades of silver and black print on deep rose silk from her own fabric designs.
5. VALENTINO: Black silk pleated dress, Puritan white collar and cuffs. Necktie in red velvet centred with jewel pin. Note the Greta Garbo hairstyle and general Garbo-of-the-old-films effect.
6. ANDRE LAUG: Black crepe pleated dress with tailored white wool evening jacket. Many tailored jackets with evening dress.



Sketches by NINO CAPRIOLLO

Ready for a Garbo revival

And that means wearing wider trousers and a velour hat



A model in the Garbo image. The "Garbo" look was created by Alba for Valentino's theme song.

IF I were writing about tourist fashions in Rome I could do it in one word, tie-dye. Denim trousers, T-shirts, mini dresses, all in varying tie-dye smudged colours. Counting the crouched holidaymakers around the Piazza di Spagna fountain one very hot morning only two girls in check gingham varied the picture. Since we first wrote about this birth of the tie-dye craze last summer the demand must have made a tidy profit for those in the fashion trade quick to see its appeal.

I am now told that in some of our junior schools small boys and girls have been invited to take a shirt or blouse for tie-dyeing. Although the children have had fun with the experiment, parents now find they have to keep a strict check to prevent other garments being added to the pot.

In the Rome salons it is another type of fashion story.

So you never quite got around to Valentino's last season look of Rita Hayworth with shoulder curls, cupid mouth, midi hemline and square-shouldered waisted jackets. Never mind, don't bother. It's too late. Greta

Garbo is the new inspiration.

In fact Greta Garbo with her liking for trouser suits could have had a ball at several houses. One might have thought trousers were now an old story except for leisure wear. But not the Romans. And their new line is a much wider trouser almost half-way to those undergraduate fashions of the late twenties—Oxford bags.

Irene Galitzine featured the widest variety with tailored jackets or mid-hip capes topped by a large tribly swept up at one side. Not only Greta Garbo but George Sand would have felt this her contemporary scene.

Mila Schon's versions were very sporty, the trousers topped by banded sweaters and long cardigans in two sharply contrasting shades of one colour, the whole worn with a matching banded sisterman's cap.

Valentino was one of several designers to go nap on checks: small checks for trousers, large checks for the accompanying tie-belted coat, often collared in fox, or bias checks for capes. Divested of coat or cape the trousers were topped with double-breasted short waistcoats or battle

jacket over a shirt blouse with the velvet necktie centred with a jewelled pin. And always the hat was large velour with a sweeping up-turned brim trimmed with pheasant tail feathers.

The total effect was most effective and feminine. Alas, it is the accessories, so often neglected, that make the designer's total picture striking.

But most fashion influence will come, I am sure, from his pleated skirts with tailored jacket, as always worn with the big hat. And if women can be persuaded once again to wear the little black dress it must surely be his bias-cut swinging little numbers with a neat tailored white jacket to the waist like a brief mess jacket.

And black again it is for evening—long, slinky dresses of satin or hip-bugging before swirling into a long pleated skirt. Often a puritan touch is added with white collar and cuffs and red velvet tie; and always the Greta Garbo page-boy hairstyle.

To brighten the black, Valentino has interpreted the coloured squares of crocheted, so popular in multi-coloured shawls, with brilliant paillette

embroidery for evening boleros.

André Laug is another exponent of the check story in coats and suits, and trouser suits topped by a cheeky beret. For the evening he has the sensible and effective idea of adding a tailored wool jacket, in white over a long black dress.

A favourite part of Irene Galitzine's work is designing her own silk fabrics. She has a great flair for this as seen in her long silk dresses with shirt sleeves, one of which is sketched above.

So what inspiration does the fashion industry and public glean from Rome?

The tailored suit revival for one. Day dresses are old hat. If there is one suit that is a "Ford," as the Americans term the height of popularity, it will be Valentino's suit sketched above. It is young and pretty and can be worn by all ages.

One detail that can damn a garment as out of fashion is the hemline. For autumn it is the demimidi around two inches below the knee, that we have already noted at Hardy Amies collection. So you have always worn this length? Your fashion instinct is perfect.

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HOME

IS YOUR AU PAIR A STAYER OR A BOLTER?

BY LIONEL BIRCH

THIS season of the year, when the homing instinct has removed 90 per cent of our pair girls for the summer holidays, the ones still to be found in these islands not only have scarcity value, but know it. They are, this month, in two categories—serious and the not-so-serious, the yers and the bolters. It can be extremely difficult to distinguish between the two: in fact, my wife and I have found, over the years, only one sure way of doing so.

For instance, a girl arrives in England, early July, puts herself up at an hotel, as up an au pair agency. Agency gives girl's name; girl appears for interview, as upright, straightforward, downright jays. How long does she intend to stay? "A family in England?" "Till just before Christmas." Definitely? "But definitely."

Then perhaps she would like to leave her luggage from her hotel and be in here? Definitely.

Later, girl reappears on our doorstep, alone small suitcase at her feet. "When I try it upstairs I vaguely realise that as light as a bundle of feathers. But penny does not drop. In fact, it does drop until two days later."

My wife happens to see the door of the girls' robe is open and that it is just four light summer holiday dresses with a turn of summer undergarments to match.

Early, this one has no notion whatever of waiting a white Christmas. And as she is not a unique, or particularly rare, July Happy Hols, chérie.

My wife and I also have evidence of the second category of July au pairs. This one, blithely, with a whole lot of trunks and suitcases, and I practically slip a getting them into the attic, early, this one is here to stay.

No problem there. Nevertheless, Maria's first question setting in, pinpoints her problem which is peculiar for stayers in the au

pair scene, but which becomes particularly acute and agonising during the summer holiday months: "How do I meet young English people?"

We explain about us and the generation gap. About how the young we know seem to be already suited, paired or mated, one way or another, from the age of 17. As for the odd untutored young English male, we explain, delicately, about his single-mindedness in his attitude to the opposite sex. We remain doubtful as to whether we have got the point across, in English. (Exercise: What is the French, Italian, German, Spanish, etc., for "The young English males of today have only one thought in their heads: poor dears.")

Ah, but she says quickly, it is only conversation with

English males that she is after. (We can picture it.) Besides, she says, she has an ardent fiancé back in Bologna, who may even try to slip over and visit her in England.

Well, we have a go at solving her problem. We work the pub. We accost strangers. "Would anyone like to be buddies with our delightful au pair girl?" The only response comes from a foreigner—females, at that.

Back at the ranch we say: "Dreadfully sorry it's so difficult—this meeting young English people. And how you must miss having your summer holidays with all your friends back home."

At this point there is a ring at the door, which I open to three ardent Italians, backed by two cool signorinas, who

announce: "From Italy we come. Maria, per favore?"

And then, suddenly, it's Napoli. Suddenly the house is swarming with militantly happy Italians. In the kitchen, Aldo is teaching my wife to cook a real pizza. In the sitting room, Pietro (who turns out to be Maria's man in Bologna) is ardently teaching our small daughter to sing Santa Lucia.

In the middle of all this, the pub-acquaintances we have press-ganged into meeting Maria start to ring her up. Each gets a gay "I'll ring you back some day soon" brush-off. In the intervals, Maria pounces on the telephone to find hotel rooms for her im-

provident friends. No rooms.

That night our sitting room—turned—dormitory is strewn with Italians in sleeping-bags, crooning each other co-educationally to sleep with groovy Neapolitan love songs.

Two pieces of advice, then: weigh-up newcomers' luggage to see if they are stayers or bolters. If stayers, utilise at the first opportunity a phrase out of your grandmother's stock advertisement for domestic staff: "No followers please." Or, at any rate, not more than one at a time. (And just try translating that into French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.)



COOKERY

Ignore the giants if you want the best vegetables

BY MARIKA HANBURY TENISON

PROFESSIONAL gardeners may prefer to grow giant-sized vegetables for the table but housewives and cooks know that it is the small, sweet and tender varieties which take the prize for taste.

If you shop for your vegetables, insist on buying only the smallest on sale; if you grow them yourself, pull or pick them before they reach full maturity.

Apart from lasting better than fully grown vegetables, the small ones need less preparation and cook more speedily. Small carrots, for instance, only need a good wash and a light rub over to make them ready for the pot.

Like all good things young vegetables can be happily cooked and served in the simplest possible way. Never insist their fresh flavour by overcooking—instead boil them in a little salted water, remove from the heat when just tender and still crisp, drain at once and return to a low flame and toss in a generous knob of butter with a squeeze of lemon juice and a pinch of fresh black pepper to bring out their flavour.

New potatoes are no longer the excitement they were when they first reached the shops some weeks ago and their price is happily more realistic. For an unusual and exotic way to serve new potatoes try this recipe for a Potato Niçoise—a fresh, tasty salad with a sophisticated twist to it.

Potato Niçoise

(Serves 4)

2lb. new potatoes; 2 rashers streaky bacon; 3 tablespoons olive oil; 1 tablespoon white wine vinegar; 1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley; 2 anchovy fillets; 4 black olives; 1 tablespoon finely chopped chives; freshly ground black pepper.

Wash potatoes and cook in their skins until just tender. Peel off the skins when the potatoes are cool enough to handle and cut into neat small cubes.

Fry or grill bacon until crisp. Drain on kitchen paper and crumble into small pieces. Soak anchovy fillets in a little milk to remove excess salt. Squeeze fry and chop finely. Thinly slice black olives and discard stones.

Combine all the ingredients in a saucepan, season gener-

ously with freshly ground black pepper and heat through over a low heat. Shake the pan (rather than stir the salad) to amalgamate the ingredients without breaking up the potatoes. Serve at once.

Those baby marrows, courgettes, have always been a favourite of mine and are rapidly becoming more and more popular as a vegetable in this country. They have far more flavour than the ordinary marrow and can be cooked in a wide variety of interesting ways. Choose small slender courgettes, about six inches long and thumb thick, which are firm to the touch and which have a crisp crunchiness when chopped or sliced.

Kaliflower

(Serves 4)

1 large onion; 1 clove garlic; 2 red peppers; 1½lb. courgettes; 1½lb. blanched split almonds; 1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley; salt and freshly ground black pepper; 2oz. butter; squeeze lemon juice.

Peel and finely chop onion and crush garlic. Wipe courgettes with a damp cloth and cut into neat half-inch cubes. Finely chop red pepper. Roast almonds in a medium hot oven for a few minutes until brown.

Heat butter, add onion and garlic and cook over a low heat, without browning, until onion is transparent. Add red pepper and courgettes and cook for 15 minutes, shaking the pan every few minutes, until courgettes are tender but still crisp. Add parsley and lemon juice, season with salt and freshly ground black pepper, turn on to a warm plate and serve at once.

Beetroot and Turnips in a Lemon Cream Sauce

(Serves 4)

4 small beetroot; 4 small turnips; 1 tablespoon finely chopped chives; ½ pint cream; juice ½ lemon; salt and freshly ground black pepper.

Cook beetroot and turnips separately, without peeling first, in salted water until tender. Cool, peel and cut into small dice.

Combine vegetables in a saucepan, add chives, cream and lemon juice. Season with salt and pepper and cook over a low heat, without boiling, until vegetables are heated through. Turn on to a warm dish and serve at once.

SHOPPING AROUND

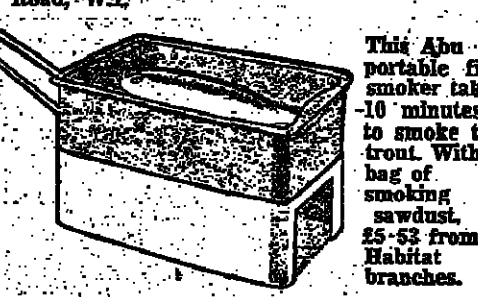


SHARP PENCIL

ACTUALLY everything is made to be disposable these days, including now a new propelling pencil made in Italy and called the Kreuzer BHT. It has a 5-inch lead rod in plastic and never needs sharpening. 7p. p. & p. from Matthews, Drew and Shebourne, 78, High Holborn, W.C.1.



To vary the familiar, old ice cube shape try a plastic tray that produces clubs, hearts, spades and diamonds "cubes". In white, orange and yellow the tray costs 25p. p. & p. from Heals, 196, Tottenham Court Road, W.1.



This Abu portable fish smoker takes 10 minutes to smoke two trout. With bag of smoking sawdust. 25-53 from Habitat, 10, W.1.



Belts are something one can never have too many of—and this certainly applies to these hand-made and dyed macramé ones. Knotted in string. They fit loosely round the waist and come in lovely bright colours. 10. p. & p. from Fenwick of Bond Street, W.1.

TELEVISION PHILIP PURSER

MICHAEL HARDWICK

TUESDAY
10:30 (ETV): A Kind of Exile:
 After one liberal who has
 chosen exile from his country

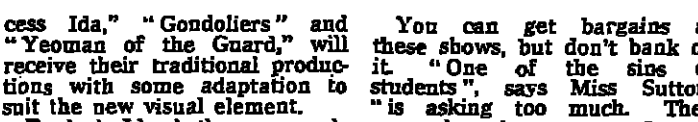
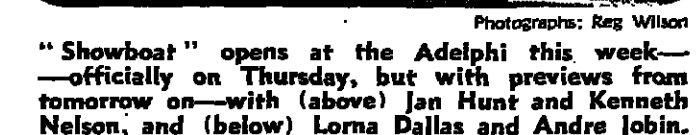
Films on TV.

and print small booklets like the "Recent one title." To be with "Already his work is vanishing like the ing: Bayreuth still keeps his "Parsifal" the work written which" he stated his intention "tions as he perceived the *Feder* in 1951 and perhaps his personal to most profound achievement, but even this is not what i was when he was alive to control it. It would be hard to

Wagne

Greatest show **By T. S. Ferguson**

Wagne



er after Wagner

ART MICHAEL SHEPHERD

ALMOST five years ago, a man the height of his fame, Wieland Wagner died of cancer in a Munich hospital.

The operas, "Mikado," "Pri-

30 (ERV): A kind of exile
after one liberal who has
chosen exile from his country

But to preserve that sort of quality of life, you have to know very clearly what you're up against and play a sort of

The trouble was that the hall belongs to the G.L.C. which is in charge of fires too and has to be super-cautious for fear of setting a bad example. Which is why, for the first time in a century, the company is eschewing conventional scenery and using front and back projection on

er after Wagner

MUSIC **JOHN WARRACK**

and he makes life easy neither for collectors nor critics. Mr. Skelton is content to be a lucid apologist, and does not enter the arena of ideas. As such, he produces a useful, readable and well-documented account of Wieland's life.

Julie McKenzie, carried off by Philip Miller in the off-Broadway rock musical "The Last Sweet Days of Isaac," now at the York Royal, where it received its European premiere as part of the International Youth Festival there.

the smothering tradition of old Bayreuth into positive channels. Not only would he absorb ideas that had been excluded like dangerous draughts from the stuffy atmosphere of Wahnfried; he would rise to the occasion of Bayreuth's greatest danger and, instead of fighting, transform it into a new strength.

He was, however, a really clever man. His ideas were reached through a process of super intellectual rigour, and were continually kept under challenge and never regarded as closed. This requires courage and energy as well as a

Photograph: Morris Newcombe

From New York to old York: Julie McKenzie, carried off by Philip Miller in the off-Broadway rock musical "The Last Sweet Days of Isaac," now at the York Royal, where it received its European premiere as part of the International Youth Festival there.

he would rise to the occasion of Bayreuth's greatest danger and, instead of fighting a rearguard action, go into the attack using as his armoury a central power in Wagner's works which he believed had been traduced by politics and by false tradition.

As we know, he was talented enough to be right. The 1951

As for Wieland's reforms were based on long, hard thought, on a voracious appetite for ideas and a total commitment to the understanding of Wagner's work. More than any other producer, he was concerned with the embodiment of pure idea. Skelton prisms copiously from Wieland's writings as a writer (unlike Grandfather, he

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SUNDAY TELEGRAPH

July 25, 1971

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INDEPENDENT OF ALL GROUPS

A HOST NATION

THIS country was for long the political centre of the world. Even after the Empire, and much else besides, we were still used to Britain in general, and London in particular, continuing as commercial and financial centres.

But over the last few years something quite unexpected has happened to us, and this is the season to ponder it: we have become one of the world's holiday centres as well. It is estimated that we earned no less than £570m. from foreign visitors coming to this country last year, and with the latest tourist figures already 12 per cent. up on 1970 it is clear that there is going to be far more than that in our tourism kitty when the books for 1971 are closed.

Tourism is in fact becoming a major industry, and one with an annual growth rate far faster and higher than any national average or target. This nation of shopkeepers is, to its astonishment, becoming a nation of hotel-keepers and restaurateurs as well.

The dispute over the official classifying of Britain's hotels shows, more clearly than anything else, that we have not really got over our surprise at playing mine host to the world, and have not yet adjusted our attitudes and values to this new rôle. The other countries of Western Europe, where tourism is already an established industry, nearly

all go in for some degree of organised surveillance or control of hotels, both as regards their general classification and the room prices they are authorised to charge.

Last week Lord Geddes, President of the British Hotels and Restaurants Association, described the move to introduce similar ideas here as "a lot of bureaucratic nonsense". Some respected figures, both in the hotel business and in Whitehall, also apparently think that competition and natural market forces should be allowed to reign supreme in this lucrative field.

But should they? It is idle to talk of "letting market forces operate" here. The only way they are likely to do so in such cases is to prevent the aggrieved ever coming again. As we must learn, if we are going to stay in this competitive business, return visits and spreading the good word abroad are what count.

Lord Geddes is wrong, and Sir Anthony Milward, Chairman-designate of the London Tourist Board and a keen advocate of organised price schedules, is right about this. If we need a Trade Descriptions Act to protect our own citizens from extortion or trickery, why not a similar official safeguard for all those visitors who help keep our balance sheets in the black? Some of us on this island simply must get used to the idea that foreigners are also people.

To the Point

Inglorious Twelfth

THE British Army's much publicised new drive against the I.R.A. is certainly intended to strengthen Ulster Unionist morale quite as much as to weaken terrorist organisations, and hopefully it will succeed in doing both. Mr. Faulkner cannot survive unless the British Government's determination to carry on the fight is constantly emphasised in strong words and actions.

But more will be needed if trouble is to be avoided on August 12, when the Apprentice Boys are due to hold their march in Londonderry. This might well lead to bloodshed, and should be called off. Yet Mr. Faulkner cannot afford to make this concession unless he can produce at the same time not only an all-out drive against the I.R.A. but also evidence of determination at Stormont and in Whitehall to re-equip the authorities in Ulster with permanent means of keeping order.

First Things First

SOME of the details in the National Union of Teachers report on slum schools last week make horrifying reading, and the teachers have done a useful service by turning the spotlight upon a lamentable state of affairs.

They have also given eloquent support to Mrs. Thatcher's declared policy of giving priority to the replacement of disgraceful old school buildings. The Minister has been much criticised for pruning less essential expenditure—but the object has been to provide more funds for this purpose. Prills must take second place to the basic essential of decent premises.

Sea Battle

WHAT made the tanker Stella Maris head back home with her mission of dumping 600 tons of poisonous waste in the Atlantic unfulfilled? Obviously the protests of governments against this pollution of the ocean played their part: but

behind them was the growing indignation of ordinary people over modern industry's casual waste with dangerous waste.

The Dutch company concerned was not especially culpable, since it seems to have obeyed such rules as exist and was not attempting to pour its unwanted chemicals into the sea by stealth. Evidently others are much less scrupulous. Perhaps the real value of this one victory over needless pollution is that it has drawn attention to all the other cases in which the polluters do as they please unchecked.

Barber v. Cassandra

THE steep rise in the total of workless announced on Thursday explains the timing of the reflationary measures announced by Mr. Barber on Monday. It was the forecast trend of the unemployment figure in that timing, and even now the trend is expected to continue upwards for two or three months before there is any reversal.

As for the Chancellor's measures themselves, already Cassandra-like voices are being heard saying that a "go" of this size must inevitably be followed next year by a "stop". But if he is right in maintaining that there is at least a chance of breaking out of the vicious spiral of inflation, and if the co-operation of the trade unions to that end can be obtained, disbelief in Cassandra might prove for the first time to be justified.

Hop it, Hippies

IF the Spanish police used more force than necessary when they rounded up the foreign hippies on Ibiza, the Spanish magistrates have chosen a sensible way of treating these troublesome youngsters. At a preliminary hearing 47 of them have been released without bail, pending trial some months hence. It is unlikely that the defendants will be in court when their cases are called. But they won't be in Spain either.

GREAT DEBATE THAT NEVER GOT STARTED

By PEREGRINE WORSTHORNE

THE campaign against British entry into the Common Market has collapsed in ignominy, because the Labour party, offered an historic opportunity to become the party of the nation, the defender of the realm, the focus of patriotic sentiment, has proved itself unworthy of so great a cause. Instead of rising to the call of destiny, it has once again proved itself as having more in common with a paper tiger than the British lion. Presented with a chance of donning the authentic apparel of John Bull, it has opted for the pitiful posture of the Vicar of Bray.

Two months ago, on this page, the argument was developed that in taking Britain into the Six the Tory party was in danger of renouncing the claim to represent the national interest, of losing its traditional association in the public mind with the preservation of British power and independence. That danger has now receded, if not vanished altogether. Mr. Wilson has guaranteed that the potentially noble cause of Britain standing on its own feet should be debased into a manoeuvre to save his face, that the great river of patriotism should be perverted into the petty channels of partisan pedantry.

His speech opening the parliamentary Great Debate was as if Churchill in 1940, instead of offering the people "blood, sweat and tears," had contented himself with a self-exculpating account of his speeches in the 1930s, proving how consistently he had opposed the Nazis. Mr. Wilson seemed to think it was more important to vindicate his personal past than to protect the nation's future more important to defend himself than to defend the country.

So far as he was concerned the Great Debate was not about Britain and Europe but about Mr. Wilson and Europe. Not for him the parochialism of a Little Englander who cannot see beyond the shores of his native land. It was the even more insanely limited parochialism of a little politician who cannot see beyond the limits of his own reputation.

What has to be recognised now is that Mr. Wilson has transformed the nature of the European issue. It is still possible to argue the pros and cons of entry academically, but no longer politically, because the political price of staying out has been ruled out of the realm of rational choice. An essential condition for a policy of independence is the existence of a political party unitedly dedicated to this end under a leader capable of promoting a dramatic burst of national renewal.

If de Gaulle had returned to office before rather than after France had signed the Treaty of Rome it might have been possible for her to have rejected ratification, just as Britain today, given a comparable leader, might have a chance of doing the same. But can it really be supposed that such an option exists today, given the condition of the political instrument, that is the Labour party, which would have to cope with the consequences of such an action?

Staying out of Europe would be a political decision of momentous size and scale, requiring a political party and a political leader capable of measuring up to it. The events of the last few days have made it obvious that no such party and no such leader exist.

The ultimate absurdity was reached when the name of Anthony Wedgwood Benn was put forward as a new standard-bearer for the anti-Market campaign, which was reminiscent of that extraordinary moment in the war when somebody suggested that the Duke of Gloucester be made commander-in-chief. It is not that the arguments against joining Europe are any less strong than they always were. It is rather that the vehicle chosen by history to carry them forward turns out to have neither driver nor engine.

When historians come to

examine Britain's Great Debate about Europe I think they will reach the conclusion that it never really got under way because an essential ingredient was lacking from the start. The essential ingredient was the reasonable possibility of being able to contemplate, not so much an alternative foreign and economic policy in the event of staying out—that has always been theoretically possible—but even more important, a viable Government that could give effect to such policies.

Hugh Gaitskell, if he had lived, might have been able to forge the Labour party into an instrument suitable for this purpose. Anybody who heard his speech against the Market at the 1962 party conference will remember the extraordinary impact of the combination of socialism

and nationalism in the mouth of a leader of proven courage and conviction. A Labour party and leader that had consistently stuck to the line for the last 10 years might well now be in a position to form a Government which could plausibly uphold the cause of British independence.

Instead of the anti-Market case giving the impression—as it so disastrously does today—of being a disturbing amalgam of Quixotic eccentricity and Machiavellian calculation, it could have been rendered rock-like by reiteration. Such a consistent stand by the Labour party really might have brought about a solid political base on which the anti-Market case would have been able to stand and fight.

Alternatively, if developments in the Tory party during the last

decade had been radically different—if Mr. Mandelson, for example, had won the succession instead of Mr. Heath, and being Reggie, had avoided quarrelling with Enoch Powell—it is not difficult to imagine how it could have been an even more effective champion of the same cause.

But these are now merely the "ifs" of history. The Tory party and the Labour party are as they are and not as they might have been, and neither, by any possible stretch of the imagination, can be regarded as a satisfactory political base for governing the country in the event of Britain's staying out of Europe.

This may or may not be regrettable. But it is an inescapable fact of Britain's political life and one that decisively limits the options open to the country at the

present time. Just as a country is in no position to go to war if it has spent the previous decade in avoiding the necessary measures of rearmament which would enable it to fight with a good chance of victory, so it is in no position to take a comparably momentous step in the political field if the party system is manifestly unprepared to rise to the resulting challenge.

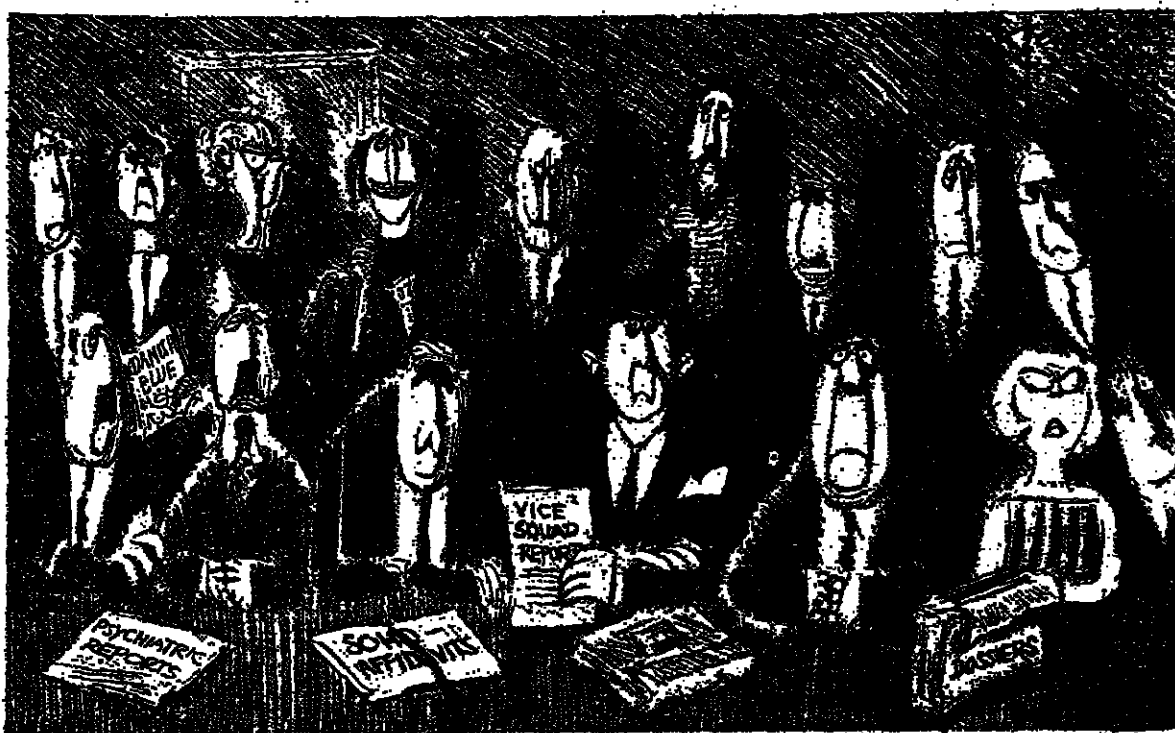
The truth—and because it may be tragic this does not make it any the less true—is that if the anti-Market case did win, if, that is, Britain were to say "no" to Europe, the country would face a protracted period of formidable diplomatic and economic isolation from a position of unparalleled political weakness; would set out on uncharted and perilous seas in a ship of state that lacked a united crew, a credible skipper on the bridge, a clear course, or even a solid hull.

This surely is what gives the Great Debate its air of increasing unreality, like one of those interminable discussions in a Chelsea play about how nice it would be to make a journey to Moscow that everybody knows will never take place. If this country genuinely had the will to remain in proud independence it would have spent the last 10 years preparing a political posture that made sense of such an aim, instead of doing precisely the opposite.

Is it really possible to believe in a cause that has to be championed in a manner that is at once farcical and sickening, as that anything emerging from a throat so stuffed with eaten words can possibly be the authentic voice of national destiny?

The great debate, in short, is a sham. What we are witnessing are manoeuvrings of the parties as they take up their positions for the battles that will follow entry. Mr. Wilson is not trying to prevent entry but to profit from it. His aim is not to fight the good fight now, but to survive to fight another day. Unable to stop Mr. Heath, the strategy is to tempt him to move too far and too fast into Europe, so that once he and the Tory party have taken Britain in they can be cut off and clobbered, not now but later.

For this purpose present Labour humiliations are the necessary bait, encouraging the Tories into the incautious pride that precedes a fall. A squashed banana skin does not look at all impressive, until the victim slips on it and breaks his neck.



Exclusive Sunday Telegraph picture of the Jensen Committee, hastily convened to study urgently and report on the effects of pornography on members of Lord Longford's special committee, recently set up to study and report on the effects of pornography

Arab world's long, hot summer

From RONALD PAYNE in Cairo

HERE in Egypt they are celebrating this weekend the most venerable revolution in the Arab world, which has revolutions the way some countries have public holidays. It is just 19 years since Gamal Abdul Nasser seized Cairo and since King Farouk sailed away from Alexandria for ever.

Almost as though to presage celebrations of this famous event in the Arab world the summer series of Arab coups erupted in the days before it. First came the attempt to overthrow King Hassan of Morocco two weeks ago which only just failed in a battle at an afternoon party in Rabat.

The blood was hardly dry in the sand before King Hussein of Jordan, fresh back from a brotherly visit to his fellow monarch, sent his troops against the private armies of the guerrillas which threatened his State. Within a week he succeeded in destroying their power.

But others remain in Syria and in the Lebanon and before the summer is out they are likely to plague their host-Governments in the name of the liberation of Palestine from the Israelis. Armed to the teeth but with only a little glamorous training, they scream the slogans of Mao and Lenin while their leaders jet and

helicopter around the Middle East preaching revolution.

As if this were not enough Lt-Col. Babikr Al-Noor from his hospital bed in London overthrew the fairly recent Government of the Sudan. Once again there was fighting among Arab brothers.

This time the deposed President came out on top and Jaafar El-Numeiry rules in Khartoum again and yet another group of officers have been executed. The significance of this counter-coup is that its success was helped by that busy and extremely revolutionary figure Col. Gaddafi of Libya who himself took over fewer than two years ago.

Meanwhile, and the scenario of this Arab summer is as complicated as a devious film made of a Jacobean drama with a wobbly hand-held camera, the Iraqis, who have long been odd men out of the Middle East, saw a chance to make a comeback. They threw their chip from the shoulder on to the Sudanese number, the Communist Government which briefly grabbed power in the Sudan.

Here they made yet another mistake. And the shock waves of revolution may now be reaching Baghdad, where a number of officers have been arrested.

Everything in most Middle East states depends on the activities of small groups of Army officers. Even here in Egypt, the most sophisticated and old-established revolutionary state, there was an attempt by plotters to take over after the death of President Nasser.

Prominent politicians, intelligence officers and at least one general banded together to try to overthrow the more liberal President Sadat.

News of the latest revolutions was passed off Egyptian television screens on Thursday while the Socialist Public Prosecutor, Dr. Mustapha Fahmy, appeared to present his indictment of 22 prominent persons for high treason. It is trial by the box.

Aly Sabry, one of the Free Officers' Group and a friend of Nasser and crony of the Kremlin and one of the accused, "yearned to take control of the State", he said. "His soul was filled with malevolence and envy." There are a lot of people like that around in the Middle East. So even proud Egypt, stable by local standards, might easily have fallen last April into the hands of a group of Left-wing plotters.

A few slips over the knife-edge in recent days and it would have come about that Morocco was run by revolutionary officers, that Jordan was controlled by Maoist and Leninist guerrilla leaders, and that the Sudan might have become the first over-Communist state in the Middle East. It is small wonder that the Israelis refuse to withdraw back to their old frontiers in face of such dangerously-confused dis-

unity among the Arabs across the Canal and across the Jordan.

The long, hot summer of the Arab world is here. Almost every Government is at the mercy of liberation fighter politicians, who pretend to be soldiers, and ambitious Army officers, who aspire to become political leaders.

"We pray to Almighty God to lead our steps on to the right path and to protect our country," said the Socialist Public Prosecutor the other night. He might well pray that again and extend it to the Arab nations. The only links which really hold the Arab states are sentimental and rhetorical ones. Various subsections are held together only by hatred of others.

Egypt and Libya and the Sudan all join to condemn the two members of the monarchic league in Jordan and Morocco. Egypt and Libya condemned the coup in the Sudan and they still hope for a confederation with the Sudan and with Syria which reveals the eternal optimism of the Arab mind.

The only true unity in the Arab world is provided by hate of Israel and determination to squeeze her back into the tube of her old frontiers. And this is the region at the heart of the world. Most of the oil we use comes from under the Arab deserts. The two super-Powers confront each other on the eastern edge of the Mediterranean while the desert blossoms like thorn with weapons. It is enough to make Western men creep.

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Best toy train-set in the world

by PETER CLAYTON

TWO things flourish in the London clay—roses and Tube railways: for some reason, new varieties of each tend to be named after royalty. But to travellers who have to negotiate the South London labyrinth every day before they can even think about starting work, the new Victoria line would smell as sweet by any other name.

Its extension southwards to Brixton (once the headquarters of the theatrical lodgings industry, whose victims could have done with a direct link with the West End 70 years ago) was opened on Friday. Officially opened, that is, because like all these events, before the golden key has been turned or the golden scissors have snipped or the silken tassel has pulled aside the dust-sheet, men with notebooks and cameras have already sneaked in and had a look.

Most of these previews seem to have been devised by comedy scriptwriters, and on this occasion I thought I had wandered into a remake of "The Perils of Pauline". The new Brixton station has those padded automatic gates which make you feel as if you are pushing your way through a three-piece suite. And there, apparently trapped in a lecherous mechanical embrace, was a young lady, in local argot a bird, with her arms up in supplication and her face in what in silent film

days would have passed for a look of terror. She had to stand in this gate worse than death for some time before the photographers were satisfied.

Then there was a speech, also done in mime throughout because the moment the Press officer opened his mouth, workmen with hammers, drills, saws and sonorous metal bars suddenly remembered that they were racing against time and began to go like Noah's sons feeling the first drops of rain. Down in the operations room, where closed-circuit television screens gave their grey flannel pictures of the platforms, a staid London Transport official had his peaked cap adjusted to a non-regulation rakishness in the interests of more photography.

But all this was just the trimmings. What everybody really wants on a new railway is the Free Ride. Not for us the open contractor's truck provided for Mr. Gladstone and Party at a Metropolitan Railway preview in 1862 (there's a marvellous picture of two trucks under a chimney-scape of tall hats, taken on that day). In 109 years we have graduated to the smooth luxury of well-tried automatic trains, which have already been running on the rest of the line since early 1969. And Mr. Gladstone, if it really is Mr. Gladstone in that throttling collar on that distant

June day, never got a ride on the engine, like I did—or near enough.

Admittedly, a 1971 Tube line has nothing to offer that could compare with the noise and spectacle of the steam-driven Underground even as late as the 1890s, when a London writer took up an invitation to travel round the Inner Circle on the footplate of one of those prodigiously hard-worked Metropolitan locomotives.

He climbed on at St. James's Park station, found the water tank he had to lean against uncomfortably hot, but before he could move into a more comfortable position was hearing "the shrieking of 10 thousand demons" as the train, trimmed to a minimum what were then given the rather costive name of "stoppages," lurched off into the darkness. For a while he hung on grimly and couldn't see anything. Gradually, however, he relaxed enough to appreciate the beauty of the shafts of sunlight "piercing the gloom" at Blackfriars (this was the cut-and-cover Underground, of course, not a Tube).

Between King's Cross and Edgware Road the fumes got him and he was "coughing and spluttering like a boy with his first cigar." But although he "declined to go round again," he obviously enjoyed himself.

So did I. The running tunnels

were lit—as they will not be during ordinary operation—so as I took up a perch where a conventional motorman would have sat I could see the track dipping and curving ahead, the lights going past my ear like tracer bullets. Welding has done away with most of the clatter of earlier Tube travel, automatic acceleration and braking have taken the lurch out of it.

But as the little round punch-hole of light became Stockwell station and the shiny rails shone like silver wires, my trousers seemed to grow shorter, and I returned to the days when I was pretend-driving from the front seats of buses and trams.

In a way the man in the cab with me—the train operator—was pretend-driving too. He has only to open and close the doors, and to press two buttons which start the train. The rest is done by two men—for the whole line, I gather—in a room near Euston; I suppose it is the biggest toy train-set in the world.

Going up the escalators of the new Vauxhall station, I wondered how that Victorian correspondent would have felt about it all. I could imagine him torn between horror at the underwear ads floating past and delight that he was not prevented from seeing them by specks of soot in his eye.

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By ANTHONY QUINTON

The first 60 pages, however—Maurice's Indian boyhood and marriage to a generic wife—were so unconvincing that I almost bade well for this author's future. "Once, in the deserted chapel, I had with exceptional generosity crept under the white-clothed altar in search of food," he writes. "My dusty snail shell that threatened to make me sneeze." This is a lovely moment, a poetic perception. And here, I would guess, rather than in only the slightest of ways, lies Mr. Maurice's true gift.



By MICHAEL GILBERT

Barrett to Tuscan farmhouse, ostensibly to retire after nearly half a century in journalism and broadcasting, in fact to begin a busy new chapter of his life as an author, wine-grower and olive farmer.

Now he gives an account of this 'humbando' on the whole of the literary harvest has been more productive than the agricultural one, and meditates on the 'cultural' and 'meditative' aspects of his life.

Tuscan Harvest (Chatto, £1.50) is such a nice wee book: not postcardish, never going on about how much better things were in the old days, but always looking at the landscape and the people with a clear and understanding, the tele-visual play 'Calf Love' which was adapted from Mr. Barrett's

Francophile honeymooners, staid old marrieds and just good friends should find Cynthia Proulx's and Ian Keown's **A Guide to France for Loving Couples** (Anerbach hardback, 240 pp., £2.95) most welcome. Full of good advice on nationwide hotels, anerges, shops and other bolt-holes for the blissful. And if there's any more to be said about France, Ronald Hamilton's **A Holiday History of France** (Chatto, £2) provides an excellent do-it-yourself guide to who was who and

By COLIN R. COOTE

four titles from a list of over eighty. You will also receive - free - a special presentation volume - for 1971 a lavishly illustrated edition of a 19th century biography of the Emperor Charlemagne.

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By JOHN MOYNIHAN

...ing and, as the woman in the bakery said, enough to make you spit in the cakes.

Polly Toynbee paints a pretty grisly, but nevertheless extremely fascinating, picture of the various jobs women do in *A Working Life* (Hodder, £2). She obtained her facts first-hand, working in various factories and such places as a maternity ward in a hospital. She also spent time in the Women's Royal Army Corps, one of the best accounts and she certainly does not pull her punches. None of the recruits in her squad were lesbians, she says, but she felt there were quite a few among those who had been there longer. "I thought that almost all the training N.C.O.s were."

But that caused a Sutter down at the depot.

Gerard Kemm

By JANICE ELLIOTT

For all its stylizedness, this is an uneven book. The constant changes of scene from one world, flashpoint to another are confusing, fully justified only in one good passage in California, where Freddy is horrified by a scene. Freddy realizes that: "He and the children had lived by victim and victim had disintegrated them." This illumination brings on a nervous collapse, convincing him only to a point, because Freddy has never been fully developed, and you have to build someone up before you break them down. Altogether this is a highly readable book, tastefully served, but more of a snack than a meal.

James A. Michener's *The Drifters* is, by contrast, graining rare. — 751 pages, paperback, character first origins and motives, then the wandering together of six young people



By DOUGLAS BROWN

the barren Tuscan landscape in the foreground. The farmer, ostensibly to retire after nearly half a century in journalism and broadcasting, in fact to begin a busy new chapter of his life as an author, wine-grower and olive farmer.

Now he gives an account of this husbandry on the whole of the literary harvest has been more productive than the agricultural one, and meditates on the future of the olive.

Tuscan Harvest (Chatto, £1.50).

It is such a nice wine book: not post-natal, never going on about how much better things were in the old days, but always looking forward to a new harvest of love and understanding. There's a passing reference to the television play "Calf Love" which is adapted from Mr. Bartlett's

Francophile honeymooners, staid old marrieds and just good friends should find Cynthia Prohm's and Ian Keown's **A Guide to France for Loving Couples** (Ackerback hardback, £2.95 paperback, £2.00) is full of cosy advice on nationwide hotels, antiques, shops, shows and other bolt-holes for the blissful. And if there's any more to be learned about France, Ronald Hamilton's **A Holiday in History of France** (Chatto, £2) provides an excellent do-it-yourself guide to who was who and

the husband watching a playback singer on his knees, crying soon after the death of his wife, and the confusion of emotions he suffered from seeing an episode of his own youth on the screen while sitting next to the great actress who had rivaled the great he had worshipped.

FRANCOPHILE honeymooners, staid old marrieds and just good friends should find Cynthia Prohm's and Ian Keown's **A Guide to France for Loving Couples** (Ackerback hardback, £2.95 paperback, £2.00) is full of cosy advice on nationwide hotels, antiques, shops, shows and other bolt-holes for the blissful. And if there's any more to be learned about France, Ronald Hamilton's **A Holiday in History of France** (Chatto, £2) provides an excellent do-it-yourself guide to who was who and

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Gerard Kemm

GROVES OF ACADEME

SEVEN years ago Vernon Bartlett told how he settled in a square Tuscan farmhouse, ostensibly to retire after nearly half a century in journalism and broadcasting, in fact to begin a busy new chapter of his life as an author, wine-grower and olive farmer.

Now he gives an account of his handiwork on the whole literary harvest has been more productive than the agricultural ones—and meditates on all sorts of matters.

The *Italian Harvest* (Chatto, 21-50s) is such a nice wine book: not only a positional, never going on about wine much, but things were in the old days, but always looking around with interest and enthusiasm and understanding. There's a passing reference to the television play "Calf Love," which is adapted from Mr. Bartlett's

He describes in a touching manner watching a playboy on his next visit to Britain soon after the death of his wife and the confusion of emotion he suffered from seeing an episode of his own youth on the screen. He also tells us of a pretty actress who played the girl he had worshipped.

FRANCOPHILE honeymooners, staid marrieds and just good friends should find *Culture, People, and Ian Keown's Guide to France for Lovers of Excess* (Auerbach hardback, 55-50s; paperback, £2) useful. It is full of cosy advice on national wide hotels, ambages, shops, shows and other holes for the blissful. And if there's any time left over for Culture, Ronald Hamilton's *A Bold History of France* (Chatto, 21-50s) provides an excellent do-it-yourself guide to who was who and

Never done

Polly Toynebe paints a pretty grisly, but nevertheless fascinating picture of the various cabaret houses of A Working Life (Hodder, £2). She obtained her facts first-hand, working in various factories and such places as a maternity ward in a hospital. In her squares were lesbians, she says, but none of them were quite a few among those who had been there longer. "I thought that almost all the striking N.C.O.s were married," she said as Sutterland down at the depot.

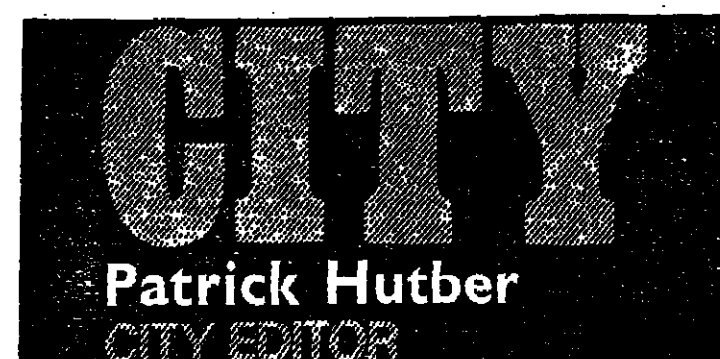
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A. B. Maltsters cashes in on the beer boom

WHEN Associated British Maltsters decided to diversify a few years back its problems started. Its move into engineering has been an uncomfortable pain in the neck and has dragged group profits down sharply.

Now it has disposed of its engineering loss makers business in the traditional malt division, where it previously saw slow growth, is experiencing a major upturn, thanks in part to rising beer sales.

MR. ROY JENKINS is justified to the hilt in criticising the Australians as the "toughest, roughest, most self-interested Government with which he had ever had to deal." At the time when the Basic agreements were being negotiated they were the most recalcitrant. Terms which had been accepted by other members of the sterling area were refused by them, so that the terms had to be altered all round, to Britain's detriment.

At the half-way stage A.B.M. turned in pre-tax profits 50 p.c. higher at £452,000. And company director David Nicolson, the chairman, forecast a marked improvement for the year.

I hear that the second half (which ends this month) has matched the increase of the first six months and that the upshot will be record pre-tax profits of around the £1.4 million mark against a previous £878,000 and a best ever £1.14 million in 1967.

On this basis earnings per share work out at around 9p a share producing a price earnings ratio of 8 times. More encouraging is that A.B.M. has set its sights on a two-year target of £2m.

It looks within reach. There will be no losses from engineering, the chemical and essence divisions are in good shape while malting should continue to perform well both at home and overseas where Australia in particular is showing plenty of growth. Though cost increases, including high barley prices, are heavy, A.B.M. should more than offset these with its new burst of growth.

At 72p the shares yield 5.2 p.c.

Can Lord Crowther get Pickard back?

THE great Trust Houses Fortes row seems still to be in its early stages. Lord Crowther, the chairman, and six of his fellow directors would not have issued a statement recording their support for Mr. Michael Pickard, unless they intended to work for his reinstatement.

Thus with the majority of the board having agreed by one vote to remove Mr. Pickard as managing director, though not from the board, the situation remains electric.

But in spite of Lord Crowther's hope first to heal, and then after the holidays, to re-instate, bringing Mr. Pickard back could prove a formidable task. His dismissal came about because of the criticism of him in the Board of Trade inspectors' report on I.L.S.C., of which he was formerly a director.

While it might, or might not, be thought harsh to dismiss him, reinstatement once he had been removed would amount to a form of vindication and an overt rejection of the Inspectors' Report.

Lord Crowther's statement in fact makes the correctness or otherwise of the Report an issue by saying that "our own opinion is that many of the criticisms can be refuted."

Then there is the question of Trust Houses' peculiar voting structure. Holders of the Trust shares, amounting to no more than £32,500 of the £19.6 million capital, are entitled to 50 p.c. of the votes at all times. Normally one would expect Lord Crowther to be able to command the support of the trustees. But who can say what their view would be on so delicate an issue as this?

But underlying all this, the division which splits the board almost exactly in two is identical with that between the old Trust Houses side and the Fortes camp.

The merger always looked a bit of a gamble. No matter how

The D.T.I. report accused Mr. Pickard and others of an "element of deception" in antedating five documents at the time of the Pergamon bid for Caxton Holdings in which Mr. Pickard, then deputy chairman of the British Printing Corporation, was involved although the report added that there was no intention to defraud.

It also alleged that Mr. Pickard advised the chairman of Caxton Holdings to accept Pergamon's offer terms at the same time, and unknown to Caxton, as he was negotiating on behalf of B.P.C. to purchase an interest in Caxton from Pergamon.

Mr. Pickard has denied the allegations and through B.P.C. has instituted legal proceedings against the D.T.I.

The Inspectors also criticised the "casual and unsubstantiated manner" in which the affairs of I.L.S.C. were carried on.

reverse synergy, with two and two added together making three instead of five. Tomorrow's Inspectors are unlikely to bring much joy, even though the company still appears confident that profits for the year will be significantly higher. But with this row simmering on can the longer-term prospects be bright?

The answer is surely a depressing "no" if it emphasises the need for both sides in the dispute to take a longer and more co-headed look at where they now stand. The wound is deep and there is nothing to be gained by trying to pretend it isn't there. There is still a chance that the two sides could start from the beginning again in working out a way of working together. Rough though the justice might seem, the sacrifice of Mr. Pickard might in the long run be a small price to pay.

Discounting change

THE Bank of England's Green Paper on the future of the discount market has been generally welcomed by that select group of dealers.

The substitution of greater flexibility and competition for the present quantitative controls (among other changes) will broaden the whole market and stimulate dealings in commercial bills.

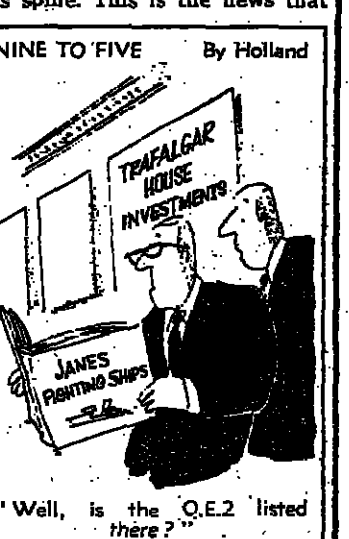
But there is one recommendation which some of the 11 discount houses are finding hard to swallow. This is the agreement which the Bank is seeking by which members of the discount market will hold a stated minimum proportion of their funds in public sector debt like Treasury Bills, local authority bills and so on. The Bank is talking of adopting the "present average practice" of holding 50 p.c. of funds in such debt.

The trouble is that this average figure is made up of larger than 50 p.c. holdings by the big

HOW confident should Mr. Nigel Brookes of Trafalgar House Investments be of winning Cunard? With 35 p.c. of the shares and no other bidder in sight, he should, one might think be sitting pretty.

This is in spite of the fact that the Cunard board, silent till now, is making up its mind about the merits of the bid rather in the way Mr. Wilson is making up his mind on the merits of the Common Market.

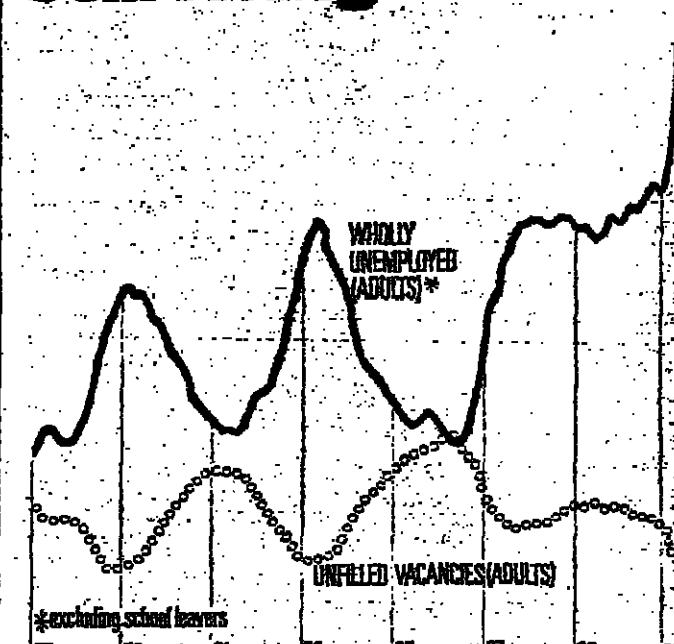
But one news item should be sending a small shiver down his spine. This is the news that



Mr. Maxwell Joseph has joined with Donald Forrester in buying Cunard shares on the market. Mr. Joseph is immensely shrewd and he rarely goes astray. If it is true that Trafalgar House has nipped up virtually all the big institutional holdings then it has now to win over the small shareholders.

These are liable to be intensely patriotic individuals, swayed essentially by non-commercial considerations. Suppose they won't accept? Suppose Trafalgar doesn't after all get 75 p.c. which it needs to make use of Cunard's tax advantages? Suppose, just suppose, it didn't get 51 p.c.? Suppose it were locked in with 35 p.c.? Do I see the faintest bead of sweat on your brow, Nigel?

Unemployment still rising



Three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted

After two months, when the rise in unemployment seemed to be slackening off, the July figures pushed the trend sharply upwards again. With 788,000 wholly unemployed (excluding school-leavers) the seasonally adjusted figure in Britain was 48,000 higher than in the previous month and 3.4 p.c. of the labour force in Britain. The jobless in Northern Ireland pushes the figure up to almost 830,000. Regional unemployment ranges from 2.1 p.c. in the south-east to 6 p.c. in Scotland and 7.8 p.c. in Northern Ireland. The grim trend, which shows few signs of being broken by some months' strengthening the arguments for the inflationary measures taken by the Chancellor last week.

Chrysler is pulling away.

CHRYSLER gave an excellent account of itself this week, delighting Wall Street with a three-fold increase in second quarter earnings.

The share price performed merrily and was up nearly three points to 28 at one time, later to fall victim to more general market worries and close the week at around 27½.

Alan Osborn writes from Washington that the number three carmaker's hang-up is still its margins. Every dollar of sales produced only 1.5 cents of profit in the second quarter—better than last year but not in the same league as the 4.2 cents earned in the second quarter of 1968 from roughly the same sales.

Some analysts think Chrysler could get back to the kind of margins it enjoyed in 1968. The new man in charge Mr. John Riccardo, has already sacked about 6,000 white-collar workers and topped 100 million dollars off annual capital spending. The tripling of earnings in the second quarter marks the first yield from this deep surgery.

The second quarter of 1968 stands as a kind of pinnacle for Chrysler. It earned 1.62 dollars per share then. On an annual rate this amounts to close to a quarter of the present share price. The sum is not all that legitimate, since the second quarter is nowhere near as good as the third when sales dip for

the annual model changeover. But one can see why some analysts get so excited about the company. The shares, after all, touched 72 in 1968.

The trouble with leveraging up profit margins is that one can only do it once. However much money Chrysler can make from the sale of a single car, it is not going to get very far if it sells the same number, or fewer, cars each year.

This thought puts a different complexion on the latest results, for they show a world-wide sales gain of only 1.7 p.c. and that was only because sales by the foreign subsidiaries (a grateful nod to the Rockies, Averager) were up 15.8 p.c.

Some of the latter's sales of course were actually made in the United States market (Chrysler imports the Avenger from Britain and the Colt from its Japanese affiliate Mitsubishi) and to this extent Chrysler has been able to cash in on the small car vogue in America.

But it is a slender lifeline, and leaves unanswered the more fundamental question of whether Chrysler has the right

product mix for the domestic U.S. market.

Chrysler enjoys 17/18 p.c. of the total market but it is specially strong in "compact" cars which in Britain we seem standard, or even laudable, but which in America are considered small. Chrysler has a two-fifths of compact sales; it seems to have been this of the market that has chiefly hurt by the speedier progress of the cheaper, still smaller, imports in past year.

Chrysler had officially "poned" rather than cashed its plans to make its own car in the States—a decision forced on the company by dwindling cash resources in 1968 and 1970 but which, in light of the moderate success at best of the Ford Pinto, General Motors Vega, is probably not causing it any pain at the moment.

By giving Chrysler resources to dive straight with a car even smaller than a Volkswagen—as Ford is contemplating—this could even be a plus.

Save and Prosper offers you an investment in these companies

Allied Breweries
Amalgamated Investment & Property
Amalgamated Securities
BFB Industries
Bass Charrington
B.L.C.C.
Booker McConnell
British American Tobacco
British Land Co.
British Petroleum
Burmah Oil
Burton Group
Central & District Properties
Commercial Union Assurance
Courtaulds

Distillers
Dunlop
Estates Property
Investment Company
First National Finance Corporation
F. W. Woolworth
Gallagher
General Electric
Gill & Duffus
Great Universal Stores
Guardian Royal Exchange
Guest Keen & Nettlefolds
Hardy & Co.
Hawker Siddeley
House of Fraser

I.C.I.
Imperial Tobacco
Lewis & Peat
L. R. C. International
Metropolitan Estate & Property Corporation
M.F.I. Warehouses
Midland Bank
Miles Druce
M.K. Electric Holdings
N. Greening & Sons
Ocean Steam Ship
Ozalid
P. & O. Steam Navigation
Pilkington Bros.
Provident Life Association

Racal Electronics
Regional Properties
Renold
Sears Holdings
Sheepbridge Engineering
Shell Transport
Smith & Nephew
Sun Alliance & London Assurance
Trafalgar House
Transport Development Group
Unilever
Whitbread

These were the companies in the portfolio of Save and Prosper General Units on 15th July 1971. To obtain a holding in every one of them would normally be very expensive, and would require constant attention.

Save and Prosper General Units provides the answer to the investor who wants a first-class managed portfolio representing a spread of investment opportunity right across the British economy. It reflects a wide range of leading companies, each with a well-established record of growth.

The trust's aim is to achieve a balance between immediate income and long-term growth of capital and income. It achieves this by investing in the ordinary shares of U.K. companies.

Since Save and Prosper General Units was launched on 21st September, 1967 it has achieved its aims successfully. £100 invested in the trust on that date is to-day worth £154. And has produced an increasing net income of £2.33 in 1968, £2.78 in 1969 and £2.95 in 1970. Indeed, according to the latest available figures from the authoritative "Planned Savings," General Units is the 8th best performing of 133 unit trusts over the past three years.

The outlook for future growth of both income and capital continues to look good. Thanks to the recent reduction in Corporation Tax to 40%, and proposals for changes in company taxation, future dividends are likely to be increased. And there should be a corresponding increase in income from General Units.

So to invest in these companies through Save and Prosper General Units, just fill in the larger coupon and post it to us with your remittance.

Remember, the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

You should regard your investment as a long-term one.

A monthly savings scheme

Alternatively you can take out a Save-Insure-and-Prosper Plan. A brilliantly successful financial scheme by which you can build up a strong stake in General Units by saving a regular amount each month. With the S.I.P. Plan you also get life insurance cover and tax relief.

If you are interested in an S.I.P. Plan just complete the smaller coupon and post it to us. We will send you all the information you need.

Both Save and Prosper General Units and the S.I.P. Plan are backed by the Save and Prosper Group. The largest unit trust group in the country, founded in 1934 and currently handling £550,000,000 on behalf of 700,000 people.

The Group is a member of the Association of Unit Trust Managers.

The Trustee to the Fund is Barclays Bank Trust Company Limited.

Save and Prosper Offer of General Units at 41p each

Estimated gross starting yield: £3.00 % p.a.

Management charges: The offer price of units includes an initial management charge on capital invested currently of 5%. Out of this the Managers pay 1% commission to qualifying agents on orders received through them. A half-yearly charge currently just about the value of your holding is deducted from the trust's assets to meet administrative costs, and is already allowed for in the estimated gross starting yield. Buy and sell charges: General Units can be bought direct from Save and Prosper Group Limited, or through your professional adviser. The Managers will buy back units at any time directly from you, free of commission, and at the bid price ruling on receipt of your order to sell. Or you can sell units through an agent, who is entitled to charge you commission. You will receive the cash value within a few days of returning your renounced certificate(s) to the Managers.

This offer closes on or before 2nd August, 1971 at 5 p.m. The units in today's offer are for sale at the price stated, or on the offer price ruling on receipt of your order, whichever is the lower. This offer will close not later than 5 p.m. Monday, 2nd August, 1971, but may be closed earlier if the current daily offer price exceeds the fixed offer price by 3% or more. Thereafter units will be available at the offer price ruling on receipt of your order. We will not acknowledge receipt of your application and renunciation, but will despatch a certificate for the units within 14 days of the close of this offer.

Distribution of income will take place twice yearly, on 15th March and 15th September. The next distribution will take place on 15th September, 1971.

APPLICATION FORM FOR AN
Outright purchase of Units (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

To: The Dealing Department, Save and Prosper Group Limited,
4 Great St. Helens, London EC3P 3EP.
Telephone: 01-554 8899 Telex: 21942

I/We wish to purchase General Units to the value of £ calculated at 41p per unit or at the offer price ruling on receipt of this application, whichever is the lower. A renunciation is enclosed payable to "Barclays Bank Trust Company Limited".

MINIMUM INITIAL PURCHASE £50
For your guidance: £200 buys 121.95 units, £100 buys 60.98 units, £50 buys 30.49 units, £250 buys 609.76 units, £500 buys 1,219.51 units, £1,000 buys 2,439.02 units.

FULL CHRISTIAN NAME(S) MRS
SURNAME MRS
ADDRESS
CITY
POSTCODE

*I/We declare that I am/are over 18 and am/are not resident outside the U.K. or Channel Islands and that I am/are not settling the above units as (the names) of any person(s) resident outside these territories.

SIGNATURE(S)
I/We should like my/our future distributions of income to be re-invested in further General Units. (tick box) ☐ R ☐ E

*If you are unable to make this residential declaration, it should be deleted and the form lodged through your bank, stockbroker, solicitor or accountant.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY 257/160

I am interested in regular monthly investment. Please send me details of the Save-Insure-and-Prosper Plan. I understand this does not commit me in any way.

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY
POSTCODE

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY 257/16X

SAVE AND PROSPER GROUP

Invest worldwide

Backed by one of Britain's most respected unit trust groups

It makes very good sense to invest world-

wide in a well managed investment fund. You can do so today through Tyndall International Fund. It is managed by a Tyndall company based in Bermuda, and is able to call on the investment skill and experience of Tyndall in Britain and also of merchant bankers S. G. Warburg & Co. This merchant bank has offices in London, New York and Frankfurt plus a worldwide network of contacts.

Tyndall in Britain were the pioneers of unit trusts for the larger investor and today are responsible for funds worth more than £100 million on behalf of 40,000 investors. Tyndall International Fund is free to invest wherever in the world offers the best prospects. The present portfolio is spread as follows: USA 33%, Japan 28%, Europe 17%, UK 7%, Canada 6%, others 9%.

TYNDALL MANAGERS (BERMUDA) LTD.,
P.O. Box 1256, Hamilton, Bermuda.
TYNDALL MANAGERS (CYPRUS) LTD.,
P.O. Box 7627, 38 Makarios III Avenue,
Nicosia, Cyprus.
TYNDALL SA,
3 Rue Ami-Ludlin, 1207 Geneva, Switzerland.

The minimum initial investment is £2,500 and this can be paid in any currency and can be repaid in the same currency. It is open to anyone except for citizens and residents of the USA and residents of the British Isles.

There are two other Tyndall Funds based in Bermuda:

Tyndall Overseas Fund investing in North America, Europe, Japan and other non-sterling areas. Expressed in US dollars

Tyndall Bermuda Fund investing in Australia, the United Kingdom and other developed countries in the sterling area. Expressed in sterling.

For details of all three Funds please write to one of the offices listed below.

E. D. SASSOON BANKING INTERNATIONAL LIMITED,
P.O. Box 1046, Nassau, Bahamas.
TYNDALL MANAGERS LTD.,
18 Canynge Road, Bristol BS99 7UA, England.

Tyndall International Fund

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SMCSEALED MOTOR CONSTRUCTION
COMPANY LIMITED**Satisfactory results with
Turnover, Profit, Dividend and
Exports all increased**

The following are highlights from the comments of the Chairman and Managing Director, Mr. P. Pensabene, presented at the A.G.M. held on July 22nd at which the Report and Accounts were adopted.

* The year under review has shown sound progress and very satisfactory results. Turnover has increased from £3,832,762 to £4,334,563 and profits before taxation by 25% to £762,170. This has been accomplished in a year of uneasy trading conditions as far as the United Kingdom is concerned. The Board recommend a final dividend of 32½% making 45% for the year (1970: 40%).

* We have recently put on the market an 'S.M.C. Control Pack', which gives overall control for combined heating and hot water systems to a far greater degree than anything previously achieved. This is receiving a good reception from the trade.

* Our Sales Companies abroad now operating are: S.M.C. Varne Teknik, A.S. in Denmark, S.M.C. (France) S.A.R.L. in France, and we are forming a German Company, S.M.C. Pumpen- und Werke Technik G.m.b.H. Exports increased by over 80% and exceeded £200,000 for the first time, and the momentum we have created will carry exports ahead at a rapid pace in the current year.

* Agreement has just been completed with Lowara Pompe di Vicenza, Italy, for the formation of a joint Company to manufacture some of our products in Italy. This is a most important step in our international arrangements and whether or not this Country joins the E.E.C. your Company will have an early foothold in the market.

* The strengthening of our Research Department has continued and we now have a first class team of Scientists, Engineers and Technicians. They have not only played a large part in developing our range of products, but perhaps of more importance, are carrying out research in depth into developments and products for the future.

* I view the future with optimism and am confident we shall continue our progress, provided the present inflationary spiral within this country can be checked so that we are not at a disadvantage vis a vis our European competitors.

**RECORD YEAR
FORECAST**

George Ewer Group

(Grey-Green Coaches and Retail Motor Trade)

Points from the Statement of the Chairman, Mr. H. G. EWER for the year ended 2nd January, 1971.

Profits at £194,891 increased by £62,954 over 1969. Dividend increased by 1% to 8%.

Freehold properties revalued at £1,899,056 giving surplus of £494,953 over book values.

1971 and future is viewed optimistically. The Coach side is benefitting from expanding foreign tourist market. Retail Motor Trade turnover is considerably higher than comparable period last year.

Our budgeted profit for 1971 is £230,000 before taxation, and at this stage we are ahead of budget.

Full Statement and Accounts from:
The Secretary, 53, Stamford Hill, London, N.18.

BRITISH ANZANI

Results for the year ended 31st March, 1971
Issued Share Capital £560,000

| | 1971 | 1970 |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|
| Group profit—before tax | £308,437 | £306,306 |
| Group profit after tax | £191,053 | £175,575 |
| Surplus carried forward | £155,251 | £133,781 |
| Recommended total dividend | 11% | 11% |

- Highlights from the annual report
- PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT AN EXPANDING ACTIVITY
 - A FURTHER 150,000 SQ. FT. BUILT AND LET LAST YEAR
 - FREEHOLDS PROFESSIONALLY VALUED AT £3.46M.
 - CONFIDENCE IN MEDIUM AND LONG TERM GROWTH

G. FAULL, Chairman.

The British Anzani Engineering Company Limited, Aylesford, Kent

9%

Post coupon for full particulars and current accounts.

FARNWORTH FINANCE FACILITIES LTD., Inc. 1956
Carlyle House, 507 Newport Road, Cardiff, CF3 7YD Tel: 33671 (10 lines)

Please send particulars of Deposit Investment

Name _____ Address _____

S.Tel.

**Racal profits
exceed £2,000,000**

E. T. Harrison, F.C.A. — Chairman

Profit before taxation of £2,229,000 represents a new record and an increase of 33%: Group turnover of £16,542,000 represents an increase of nearly 16% over the previous year. Profit margins improved from 11.2% to 12%. A final dividend of 8½% making 11% for the year is recommended (8½% the previous year).

International Activities The total of our international business for the year under review amounts to close on 70% of total turnover.

Amplivox Both Companies believe the merger will create greater opportunities for substantial growth.

Working Capital As already announced, bank borrowings have been reduced from £3,973,000 to £2,332,000 during the financial year.

The Future The prospects of the Group are good and provided that rising costs do not exceed the current level of inflation we can expect profits for the current year to be yet another record.

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS • ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTATION • DATA COMMUNICATIONS • DATA COMMUNICATIONS
RECORDING • COMPUTER PERIPHERALS • COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN • MICROELECTRONICS & PRECISION ENGINEERING

RACAL
The Electronics Group

RACAL-MOBILCAL LTD. REGD. LTD.

**The week
in focus**

MR. BARBER'S "mini Budget" removed hire purchase restrictions, best revised tax by 18 p.p. and introduced more attractive terms for capital investment.

The reflationary boost is worth around £500 million in a full year. These latest cuts bring the reduction in taxes since last autumn to £1,100 million in 1971-2 and £1,400 million in 1972-3.

Consumer goods and hire purchase shares rose strongly on the news but most sectors had largely discounted the reflationary effect in the previous week's strong stock market rise.

The forecast of the economy's growth rate in the first half of 1972 has been revised upwards to 4.1-4.2 p.p. The faster growth rate target was accepted by the Chancellor following the C.B.I. members' initiative in limiting price rises over the next year.

July's unemployment figures reinforced the need for some reflationary stimulus. Seasonally adjusted figure for wholly unemployed rose 48,000 to 788,000 or 3.4 p.p. of the working force. This was the highest July total for 31 years. Cost of living in the U.K. rose by 10.3 p.p. in the last 12 months and the rate of increase is still accelerating.

Currency speculation, especially about the fate of the sickly dollar, forced the high of \$41.90 at one stage last week.

A major row broke out following the dismissal of Mr. Michael Pickard, as managing director of Trust Houses Forte, in the wake of the criticisms of Mr. Pickard in the previous week's D.T.I. report on the Pergamon affair.

The growing row over the Labour party's attitude to the Common Market threatened to split it as the Commons started its debate on the Government's White Paper.

G.I.T.s took a big tumble at the end of last week when confidence was shaken by the poor unemployment figures and currency fears. Chancellor Barber's mini-budget had already had an unsettling effect on considerations that it might lead to a higher rate of inflation.

The Government Securities Index fell by 1.35 on the week in 74-38, the biggest fall for nine months.

But the Chancellor's measures produced some sharp gains in equities, particularly among garages, in a flurry of activity. Investment buying was encouraged.

UNIT TRUST PRICES AND YIELDS

| ABACUS UNIT MANAGEMENT | | | |
|---|-------|-------|----------|
| Unit | Price | Yield | Dividend |
| Abacus Fund | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Abacus Income | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Abacus Growth | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Abacus Dividend | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Abacus Bond | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Abacus Property | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Abacus International | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Abacus Overseas | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Abacus Global | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Abacus Multi-Sector | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Abacus Diversified | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Abacus Balanced | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Abacus Conservative | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Abacus Aggressive | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Abacus Speculative | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Abacus High Risk | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Abacus Very High Risk | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Abacus Extreme Risk | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Abacus Ultra-High Risk | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Abacus Super-High Risk | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Abacus Hyper-High Risk | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Abacus Mega-High Risk | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
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| Abacus Ultra-Mega Super Hyper High Risk | 10.0 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
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We are looking for a **DEVELOPMENT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER** and a **SALES REPRESENTATIVE**.
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LAMMING ASSISTANT
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PROPERTY
(Continued from page 20)
SOUTH CORNWALL
A large three-bedroom house with a swimming pool, situated in a beautiful garden. The house is in excellent condition and is available for sale at a very reasonable price.
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The following appointments provide opportunities for travel and overseas experience and, at the same time, make a contribution towards the requirements of the developing countries overseas. Applicants must be qualified Barristers or Solicitors of the United Kingdom or Republic of Ireland with a minimum of three years' professional experience since Call or Admission. The emoluments shown are based on basic salary scales and allowances. Terms of service usually include free family passages, paid leave, education grants and subsidised accommodation. In most cases a terminal gratuity of 25% is payable and appointments are on contract to the Governments of the countries concerned for an initial period of 2-3 years. Applicants should normally be citizens of, and permanently resident in, the United Kingdom.

SEYCHELLES
Assistant Attorney General
£3,493

To advise Government Departments; appearing for the crown in criminal cases and the Government of Seychelles in civil suits; drafting of legislation and agreements.

KENYA
Resident Magistrates
£2,682-£3,308

To be concerned with the trial and determination of civil and criminal cases, and the holding of preliminary enquiries into cases coming within the jurisdiction of the High Court, and the related administrative duties; may also be required to act in other judicial or legal posts; should have general court experience and an interest in advocacy.

ZAMBIA
Resident Magistrates
£2,434-£3,384

To hold a Court of Summary Jurisdiction dealing with a very wide range of criminal cases; to take civil trials including jurisdiction in monetary cases up to K100. Magistrates may also be required to act as Coroner, District or Deputy Registrar of the High Court, and to undertake any other such duties as may be allocated to them by the Judiciary or the Government.

FIJI
Senior Legal Officer
(Office of the Solicitor General)
£2,644-£3,160

The rendering of advice on civil matters to the Administration and Departments of Government; and the prosecution of civil claims by and against the Government; the representation of the Government in civil causes and matters; the negotiation of contracts and agreements on behalf of the Government and such other legal duties as may be assigned.

MALAWI
Resident Magistrate
£2,455-£3,108

To be concerned with the trial and determination of both civil and criminal cases, and the holding of preliminary enquiries into cases coming within the jurisdiction of the High Court, and the related administrative duties; may also be required to act in other judicial or legal posts.

State Advocate
£2,434-£3,384

To undertake civil and criminal litigation and advice to Government Departments on all legal matters. Experience is also desirable in any of the following fields—taxation legislation, commercial law, mining and labour legislation, land law and conveyancing or international law.

Assistant Administrator-General and Official Receiver
£2,434-£3,384

To assist the Administrator-General in the administration of the deceased and bankrupt estates. Five years' experience in administration of bankrupt and deceased estates desirable.

JAMAICA
Legal Officer
£4,696

For the Department of Income Tax, Stamp Duties and Estate Duties; to prepare and conduct prosecutions in revenue cases.

State Counsel
£2,455-£3,108

To conduct criminal and civil proceedings, drafting legislation and furnishing opinions to all Government Departments. Experience in advocacy, general court work and drafting is essential.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Further information may be obtained about any of these vacancies by writing briefly stating your age, qualifications and experience to—
The Appointments Officer, Room 3017, Eland House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 6DH

Pilot on £1,997 a year by 20

Leaving school with GCE? This could be for you. Now is the time to find out.

If you have taken A-levels or O-levels, you want to know all you can about the career that could be open to you. Flying is a job that takes a lot of doing, a lot of learning. But once you're a flying man, you'll never stop for anything less.

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You must have—or expect—at least 5 acceptable O-levels, including English language and maths; or equivalent. If you can offer A-levels much the better. Age limits, 17 to 26th birthday.
Ask at your nearest RAF Careers Information Office—address in phone book—or send this coupon.

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Send me without obligation, information about commissions for pilots and navigators in the RAF.

Name _____
Address _____
Date of birth _____

With this coupon please enclose a separate note giving your present and/or intended educational qualifications.

Royal Air Force

International Combustion Ltd.

FIELD SERVICES MANAGER for Australia

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Mechanical Engineers, aged under 45 with appropriate experience of large boiler units. The person appointed will be responsible for all field activities including construction, commissioning and operating, testing and servicing.

Applicants, to be of interest, should:

- Have had experience of large boiler contract work within the U.K. or overseas.
- Possess considerable administrative ability, together with some knowledge of cost accounting including budgetary control.
- Have undergone a thorough practical training and also be a member of an appropriate professional Institution.

This is a senior position and the salary will be negotiable around A\$10,000 per annum depending upon qualifications and experience.

The Company is also willing to consider applications from engineers experienced in only one of the above field activities for the post of Chief Construction Engineer and Chief Operating Engineer.

Assured youngsters are available to selected candidates and their families.

Applications should be sent in the first instance in confidence, giving details of age, experience, qualifications and other relevant details to:

The Personnel Officer (Staff Recruitment), INTERNATIONAL COMBUSTION (AUSTRALIA) LTD.,
Sinfia Lane, Derby DE1 5GJ.

Director of Social Work Education

Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work

Applications are invited from men and women for the post of Director of Social Work Education for the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work, which is to be responsible for the promotion of social work training generally throughout the United Kingdom. The Council's responsibilities will include those hitherto discharged by the Council for Training in Social Work and the Central Training Council in Child Care and the training functions of the Recruitment and Training Committee of the Advisory Council for Probation and After-Care. The Council will be an independent statutory body and the Director will be its chief officer. Qualifications for the post will include experience of social work practice and social work education, relevant academic and professional qualifications and lively knowledge of and interest in current developments in social work theory and practice and in the organisation of the social work services. The salary will be on a scale in the upper part of the professional salary range rising to a maximum of £8,800 per annum. The post will be superannuable and entailing superannuation rights will be safeguarded. Application forms and further information about the duties of the post and the conditions of service may be obtained from—Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work, c/o Department of Health and Social Security, Room 21, Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, London, S.W.1. The closing date for applications will be 23 August, 1971.

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General Guarantee Corporation Ltd.,
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A Great Universal Stores Group Company

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Contract will be for three years with free passage conditions to be agreed. One month leave per year. Salary to be settled upon approval.

Job will entail work and supervising in ship's projects, study and discussion of new construction specifications, inspection of ships.

For application write to
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Rua Castilho 201 3a Dta Lisboa, Portugal.
Stating name, age, details of qualifications and experience, also salary desired.

LAWYERS FOR SPECIAL DUTIES

Lawyers are required to work in an executive capacity as Commercial Contract Examiners in Investment Grants Offices at **CARDIFF, SOUTHEND, BILLINGHAM, BOOTLE & GLASGOW.**

The Investment and Building Grants Bill is awaiting the Royal Assent and the Department is now preparing for the transitional arrangements to terminate the Investment Grants Scheme. Additional staff are required on short-term appointments not exceeding one year, to examine contracts and to form a view whether a case falls within the exceptions provided for in the Bill and, if the available information is insufficient to form such a view, to identify the additional information required. In cases of particular complexity they will have to prepare cases for submission to the Department's Legal Adviser.

Candidates must be Barristers or Solicitors, preferably with experience of contract law and of commercial contracts in particular.

There is no age limit, and the posts are suitable for the retired man. Part-time attendance of at least three days a week will be considered.

Salary will be £2,500 per annum for a full five-day week or proportionate for part-time attendance.

Application forms may be obtained from:
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It takes guts. Brains. Clear judgment.

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You must be over 17 and under 26, with at least 5 'O' levels (including Maths and English Lang.) or equivalent.

17 and 24, with at least 5 G.C.E. subjects including 2 'A' levels or equivalent.

RN ROYAL NAVY

Old cars get cheaper insurance

Concessions for older cars vary from company to company. General Accident gives a 10 per cent. reduction for cars registered up to 1963; Royal's discounts for cars registered for eight years or more range from 7½ per cent. on third-party cover to a maximum of 20 p.c. for comprehensive and third party.

"Certainly the premiums on a candidate's judgment and his ability to make use of opportunities on the road are greater than they were, and the decline might have been expected to continue," says Mr. P. A. Waller, head of the Department's driving and motor licences division. "The fact that it has not could well be due to higher standards of instruction since the Approved Driving

The B.M.W. is an addition to the U.K. range and the existing 2002 carburettor model will continue to be



new Renault 15 TL

Matras have noisily faded away, B.R.M.s seem on the threshold of success but never quite get there, while Ferrari must be mystified to have won only two races this year to Ford V8's four.

COLIN DRYDEN

Sad news at the Mitcham ground. Although Dave Sexton is to coin a phrase, quietly confident about the forthcoming season, he

Two, his favourite cricket bat, servant for 15 dedicated years, has come to pieces.

Ian Hutchinson apart, all the players looked ferociously fit even after only a week back at training. Hard to imagine the boyish jokiness of Charlie Cooke and John Hollins being transformed into such single-minded effort on the field, but it is. And as usual Chelsea will give as much pleasure as any side.

Moving to a completely different kind of activity, Cycling: End to John O'Grada (p. E1-75) by Alan J. Ray pres panoramic of courage and pace. The trip is tough modern bicycle—just is doing it on a 50lb. soil machine as George Mills di

A black and white cartoon illustration of a person from behind, wearing a sign that reads "RUNNING IN NEW SHOES- PLEASE PASS". The person is wearing a hat and a jacket. The signature "C. R. G. G." is visible in the bottom right corner.

Sad news at the Mitcham ground. Although Dave Sexton is to coin a phrase, quietly confident about the forthcoming season, he

Two, his favourite cricket bat, servant for 15 dedicated years, has come to pieces.

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COMPLIMENT of the week
"Imperial Services Ground,"
said I to the taxi-driver at Morden
station. Said he: "That's where
Clayton, I mean, it's there that
I knew all the players, but I can't
remember your position." "I
was a right half-back," I would
be tickled at the tribute to her
taste in masculinity. I disabused
him gently, and carried on to have
lunch at Clarendon.

Sad news at the Mitcham
ground. Although Dave Sexton is
to return to the club, he is to leave
about the forthcoming season, he
has his troubles. One, a dose
of conjunctivitis which has him
sheltering behind dark glasses.
Two, his favourite cricket bat
has been so contaminated years
has come to pieces.

John Hutchinson spurt, all the
players picked him up for a try
after only a week back at train-
ing. Hard to imagine the boy
looking so good. He has been
so long Collins being transformed
into such single-minded effort of
the field, but it is. And as usual
he has been as much a pleasure
as any side.

Moving to a completely different kind of activity, Cycling: End to John O'Grada (p. E1-75) by Alan J. Ray pres. panorama of courage and pace. The trip is tough modern bicycle—just is doing it on a 50lb. soil machine as George Mills did

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DOWN

2 "The — that men do lives after them"
(Julius Caesar) (4)

3 Meteorological comment for some established
market (3, 4)

4 Means of computation quite literally (7)

5 Duck in among the resolute—always (4)

6 Occupying oneself temporarily before the tooth
is lost (7, 2, 4)

7 Somerset made of falling in love (4, 4, 5)

9 Fraulcin Hapen is twisted (9)

10 Enhances the appearance of folded paper (9)

14 Country express (5)

15 A girl with copy for a U.S. president (5)

19 Tells not quiet prelates (7)

20 Pros somehow managed a feature of Highland
dress (7)

24 Noble look (4)

25 Excludes obstructions (4)

[illegible]

- 17 Elucidate (1)
- 18 Money drawn (7)
- 20 Steps (7)
- 21 Musical part (4)
- 22 French revolutionary (5)
- 23 Authorship unknown (4)
- 26 Cruelty (13)
- 27 Personal pictures (9)

DOWN

- 2 Place of confinement (4)
- 3 Most courageous (7)
- 4 Test air (anag.) (7)
- 5 Wood (4)
- 6 Fairground feature (6-7)
- 7 Rash state (13)
- 8 Detailed list (7)
- 10 Members of the family (9)
- 14 European capital (5)
- 15 Sudden speed increase (5)
- 19 Kind of onion (7)
- 24 Dutch town (7)
- 24 Musical group (4)
- 25 One (4)

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